February 3, 1757. NUMB. 1467.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Continuation of the Account of Alfred, *as repreſented in an* Oratorial Exerciſe, *by a Sett of young Gentlemen, belonging to the College of this City.*

THE laſt Gazette brought the Account of this Performance to the End of the *ſecond Act*. The third and laſt Act preſents the moſt ſtriking and intereſting Scenes. The King now gone forth to Battle; the *Daniſh* Camp to be attacked exactly on the Stroke of Three in the Morning, and the Fate of *England* ſuſpended on a ſingle Moment; the faithful Shepherds, ſenſible of this, praying for their King's Succeſs, and watching over the Slumbers of his Children around the Hermit's Cell; the tuneful Choir of Shepherdeſſes joining their Song to the ſame Effect, and ſmoothing the Raven Brow of Night with their anxious Strains; the Morning at length dawning, and the Hermit leading forth his young Charge to ſeaſon their Minds with early Leſſons of Wiſdom; *Devon* returning, while they are thus employed, with the News of Victory; the young Princes falling on their Knees in humble Gratitude to Heaven for the joyful Tidings; *Alfred* advancing in Triumph, and meeting again with his Children; the *Daniſh* Monarch in Chains, and his Lamentations over the Death of his Son *Ivar*; the Gratulations and Joy of the People of *England* on their Prince's glorious Conduct; his Reſolutions to live for no other End but to make them bleſt and happy; the Hermit's Advice to him how to effect theſe Godlike Purpoſes, and ſecure the Nation by *Naval Strength*; a Typification of its future Grandeur, built upon *Liberty* and *Commerce*; an Entry of its *hardy Sailors*, returning from a diſtant World, fraught with Riches, and exulting in their happy State; and finally, the Settlement of theſe Colonies, and the Extenſion of *Freedom* and the *Britiſh* Name, to the remoter Parts of the Earth.

This is the Plan of the laſt Act, as it now ſtands; which I choſe to give in one View for the Sake of preſerving the Connexion, which could not be done ſo well by Extracts in this buſy Part of the Drama, which contains the Cataſtrophe and winding up of the Plot. Something of it however may be ſeen from what follows------

ACT III.

CORIN.

Yes *Thenot!* we will watch, till Morning ſhines,
" Around this Hermit's Cell, now rich and glorious
" With future Kings, our *Alfred*'s royal Offſpring!

THENOT.

" Who would have thought ſuch Wonders? May kind Heaven,
" In ſweet Repoſe, ſeal up their anxious Senſes,
" While their great Sire ſeeks out his Country's Foes
" With vengeful Arm---But hark, the tuneful Maids
" Pour forth their ardent Strains for his Succeſs---
GOD of *Battles!* guide the Sword
Of him who fights in *Freedom*'s Cauſe.
In every Danger Aid afford;
Support the Champion of our *Laws*.
No wild *Ambition* leads him forth;
The Call he owns proclaims his Worth.
Let *Goodneſs*, *Greatneſs* Favor find;
O ſave the Friend of human Kind*.

CORIN.

" Oh hear them King of Mercy, hear their Prayer!"
On *Alfred*, on his Children, on his People
Look down with Kindneſs. For his Cauſe is thine
And now deciding----
Who comes? ſpeak, quickly ſpeak.

PEASANT *(entering,)*

" My Friend; my *Corin!*
" Why thus alarm'd?"

CORIN.

Away---the Health, the Life
Of *England* is at Stake. Great *Alfred* fights---
Perhaps he bleeds----and we are loſt for ever!
But is there none, no Meſſenger return'd
From that dark Scene of Death?

PEASANT.

No, *Corin*, none.

CORIN.

" Moſt anxious Interval! what is the Hour?

PEASANT.

By yon faint Light, " that ſtreaks the dappled Eaſt,"
I gueſs the Morning near.

CORIN.

" It muſt be ſo----
" For lo! the reverend Sage, as is his Cuſtom,
" Steps forth to meet the Day, and with him leads
" His royal Charge, our Sovereign *Alfred*'s Sons;
" With *Wiſdom*'s Lore, and Virtue's juſteſt Precepts,
" To form their Infant Minds.

THENOT.

Retire we hence,
" Leſt our intruding Preſence ſhould diſturb
" The hallow'd Leſſons of *Morality*
" His faithful Tongue imparts in holy Rapture!
(HERMIT *leading the Princes*)

EDWARD.

" Yes, ſacred Sage! thy Councils wiſe and kind,
" Shall on the living Tablet of my Heart,
" In Characters indelible be grav'd.

HERMIT.

" So ſhall this Iſle, the Seat of Wealth and Freedom,
" If e'er the Sceptre comes into thy Hand.
" Flouriſh ſecure, nor dread a Tyrant's Sway.
" So ſhall thy Subjects bleſs th'auſpicious Hour.
" That plac'd their *Edward* on his Father's Throne.

EDWARD.

Hah! hear'ſt thou not the Trumpet's diſtant Voice,
That ſpeaks aloud, and ſhakes the ecchoing Woods.
" It nearer comes, and ſeems to ſound of Conqueſt!"

ETHELWERD.

" What Conqueſt, ſay?---Oh *Alfred!* where is *Alfred*,
" My royal Sire?---Is he a Conqueror, ſay?
" Or have theſe bloody *Danes*---

HERMIT.

" Peace, gentle Prince!
" Diſmiſs all Fears. Let Joy and Comfort chear thee."
It comes! it comes! the promis'd Scene diſcloſes.
I ſee the *Daniſh Raven* droop his Wing,
And ENGLAND'S GENIUS ſoar again to Heaven.----

Immediately *Devon* appears, and brings a full Account of the Victory, and of the noble Behaviour of the *Engliſh*, to whom he had been ſent; who being informed that their King ſurviv'd and was ready to aſſail the Camp on the other Side, determined to cut their Way thro' to him, or ſacrifice whole Hecatombs of the Enemy in the Attempt.

----As if one Soul
Had mov'd them all, around their Heads they whirl'd
Their ſounding Faulchions---*Lead us to theſe* Danes:
Revenge and ENGLAND---was their general Cry.

Devon adds, that this ſoon ended in the total Rout of the *Danes*, thus attacked on both Sides; and the Captivity of their King. On hearing this Part of the Narrative, *Edward* cries out, with a Degree of Pity for the *Daniſh* King, natural enough to young Minds even in the Caſe of an Enemy---

A Fall how terrible! my Breaſt is thrill'd,
And in the fierce Barbarian mourns the Captive.

But the wiſe Hermit, from a more comprehenſive View of Things, does not ſuffer this ill-placed Humanity of the young Prince to paſs uncorrected; but acting the Part of a faithful Tutor, gives him to underſtand that ſuch Diſturbers of Mankind, as the *Daniſh King*, well deſerve the Woe they meet with, and wiſhes that they may never eſcape the Puniſhment due to ſuch Violations of the Laws of *natural Juſtice*----

Such Fortune ever wait on *wild Ambition*;
On *War unjuſt*, that deſolates whole Lands,
And leaves a World in Tears for one Man's Guilt.

Soon after, *Alfred* returns in triumphal Proceſſion; and on his Appearance *Edward* cries out-----

He comes! the Conqueror comes!

ALFRED.

" Once more to claſp
" His Children in his Arms. To bring ſweet *Peace*
" And better Days to *England*."---Firſt aſcend
All Praiſe to HIM, whoſe gracious Will inſpir'd,
Whoſe Arm ſuſtain'd this Action, that reſtores----
This ruin'd Country to her Fame and Freedom.

In the following Scenes the *Daniſh King* appears; whoſe wild and furious Character, as it is drawn in the Original, is an admirable Contraſt to that of the humane and gentle *Alfred*. The *Dane* laments his Misfortune even to a Degree of Diſtraction; arraigning his very *Gods* for deſerting him. But how different is the Character of *Alfred*, and how beautiful his Reply to the frantic Speech of the *Dane*? *Alfred* is not aſhamed to acknowledge the *Power*, in whoſe Strength *he* conquered, to be the LORD OF HOSTS; and tells the *Dane*----

Your Gods* are *Idols*. That SOLE POWER I ſerve,
Supreme and *One* is UNIVERSAL LORD
O'er Heaven and Earth. Be it my daily Taſk,
As 'tis my nobleſt Theme, to own, by HIM
Alone, I conquer'd; as for HIM alone
I wiſh to reign --by making Mankind bleſt!

The *Dane* then defies his own particular Fate, and boaſts that his Son *Ivar* yet lives to revenge his Fall, and waſh his Stains in Blood. But alas! how are his Hopes humbled when the Hermit tells him of his Son---

---Thy Truſt in him is vain.
" This very Night, as with unhallow'd Hand
" And more than ſavage Rage, he roſe to plunge
" His murd'rous Sword into the guitleſs Breaſts
" Of *England*'s Heirs"---a Victim here he fell---
Lo where he lies.

DANISH KING.

My Son---my Son---hah! dead---
My only Child!---But no: I will not weep.
Is he not ſafe beyond Misfortune's Hand?
Beyond all Feeling of his Father's Shame?
" But ha! who comes?---the miſerable Mother---
" O bitterer far than Death! this is the laſt
" And fiery Conflict---Hark! ſhe calls on *Ivar*
" Who ne'er ſhall hear---Guards! Guards! She muſt not ſee him;
" Keep off the frantic Woman---Ah! 'tis vain---
" She ruſhes forward, wing'd with wild Deſpair!"

Here the Mother of *Ivar*, and Wife of the *Daniſh* King, ſuppoſed to be ſeen behind the Scenes, ſings the famous *Italian* Deſperata over the dead Body of her Son---

" Figlio aſcolta! ah! giace eſtinto! &c.

HERMIT.

" So 'tis ordain'd
" By

which, as ſhe is a Foreigner, comes with Propriety from her, and greatly heightens the Diſtreſs; ſo that the *Daniſh* King, now wrought up to the utmoſt Pitch of Miſery and Deſperation, is diſmiſſed with the following dreadful Lines in his Mouth; which amply ſatisfy what is called *poetic Juſtice*, in Return---" For his violated Oaths and plundered Realms"--

DANISH KING.

" O had theſe Eyes been clos'd in ſeven-fold Darkneſs,
" Ere they beheld this Sight! Falſe Hope, farewel!
" Fate, thou haſt done thy worſt! now I defy thee---
" Henceforth, let Rage," let Madneſs, let Deſpair,
Surround me, ſeize me whole, till Life's loath'd Flame;
For ever quench'd in Death, reſigns me o'er
To Darkneſs and Oblivion---

ALFRED.

Dire Reverſe!
Dreadful Impatience! " Such a Sight as this
" Might humble proud Ambition, in his Hour
" Of giddieſt Revel!---Oh! how eloquent
" Is genuine Grief? It ſpeaks in every Feature,
" And wakes to *Pity*, even with Tongue unknown.
" Yon mournful Stranger! poor and childleſs Mother!
" Such Looks of Anguiſh, and ſuch Strains of Woe,
" From Rocks and ſavage Beaſts might call Compaſſion.
" My Heart bled with her"---But theſe roving *Danes*
A ſtricter Watch Demand---

The Hermit and *Alfred* now conſult on the beſt Means of ſecuring *England* from the future Inſults of theſe bold *Invaders*, and agree

That naval Strength and well appointed Fleets
Our Peace and Grandeur can alone ſecure,
The one great Bulwark of our Iſland World.

To encourage him ſtill more in this, the Hermit, by the Favor of Heaven, typifies Futurity, and ſhews *Britain* in all her riſing Glory.

Thro' diſtant Depths of Time tranſported down,
Behold whole moving Foreſts, from her Hills
Uprooted, bound triumphant o'er the Main.
See Navies grow! ſee COMMERCE ſwells her Sail
With every Breeze that under Heaven can blow!
From either Pole ſhe brings her various Wealth,
And, laviſh pours it on *Britannia*'s Lap---

Here a Crew of Sailors appear, as the genuine Repreſentatives of the future Fame and Strength of *Great-Britain*; and being juſt landed from a foreign Country, exulting in their Liberty, and happy in retouching their native Shores, they ſing----

When *Britain*, firſt, at Heaven's Command,
Aroſe from out the azure Main;
This was the Charter of the Land,
And Guardian Angels ſung this Strain;
Rule *Britannia*, rule the Waves:
Britons never will be Slaves.

2. The Nations, not ſo bleſt as thee,
Muſt, in their Turns, to Tyrants fall;
While thou ſhalt flouriſh great and free,
The Dread and Envy of them all.
Rule *Britannia*, &c.

3. Should War, ſhould Faction ſhake thy Iſle,
And ſink to Poverty and Shame;
Heaven ſtill ſhall on *Britannia* ſmile,
Reſtore her Wealth, and raiſe her Name.
Rule *Britannia*, &c.

4. As the loud Blaſt that tears thy Skies,
Serves but to root thy native Oak;
Still more majeſtic ſhalt thou riſe,
From foreign, from domeſtic Stroke.
Rule *Britannia*, &c.

5. How bleſt the Prince, reſerv'd by Fate,
In adverſe Days to mount thy Throne!
Renew thy once triumphant State,
And on thy Grandeur build his own.
Rule *Britannia*, &c.

6. For this ſhall GEORGE in Times to come,
So Heaven ordains, thy Sceptre wield;
Rever'd Abroad, belov'd at Home,
And be at once thy Sword and Shield.
Rule *Britannia*, rule the Waves,
Britons never will be Slaves.

On the Concluſion of this truly *Britiſh* Song, which in the Original ends the Repreſentation, the Hermit, full of prophetic Rapture, goes on with the following Lines, which were added in this Place to include theſe Colonies, which are the nobleſt Offſpring of the *Britiſh* Keel.

HERMIT *(pointing after the Sailors as they go out)*

" Theſe are the Men
" Who, Ages hence, ſhall *Britain*'s Thunder bear
" From Pole to Pole, around a trembling World!
" Lo! where, beyond the wild atlantic Surge,
" In Realms yet unexplor'd, they ſpread her Fame!
" Oh *Alfred*! what a Scene? Beneath their Hand,
" With Freedom crown'd, and rich with golden Stores,
" I ſee *gay* COLONIES, and future *Empires*,
" In Glory riſe, quite to the fartheſt Verge
" Of ſetting Day; diffuſing peaceful Arts,
" And *ſaving Wiſdom*, o'er a ſavage Land.

ALFRED.

" Thy Words new Comfort to my Soul impart.
" And ſhall *Britannia* ſtretch her golden Reign,
" And glorious Name to theſe remoter Shores
" Beyond the howling Main?

HERMIT.

" So 'tis ordain'd
" By

* N. B. *This beautiful Song is alſo ſubſtituted from the Triumph of* Hibernia, *inſtead of one in the Original, which only relates to* Eltruda, *and could not be retained after leaving out the Womens Parts.*

* *The* Danes *had not embraced Chriſtianity in the Days of* Alfred; *but the* Engliſh *had.*

" By firm Decree. Nor *Britain*'s Name alone,
" But thine, Oh *Alfred*, too ſhall there be known,
" And, long in faithful Memory held, ſhall fire
" Succeeding Heroes. I behold the Time---
" A gloomy Time----when, in theſe diſtant Realms
" Thy ſtoried Life ſhall rouze the ſlumb'ring Virtue
" Of a deſponding People to redeem
" Their ruin'd Country from the bloody Scourge
" Of more than *Daniſh Rage*, a Savage Race
" *Of human Monſters!*"----

ALFRED.

O Hermit! thou has rais'd me to new Life.
New Hopes, new Triumphs, ſwell my bounding Breaſt,
Britons, proceed; the Subject Deep command;
Awe, with your Navies, every hoſtile Land:
Vain are their Threats, their Armies all are vain,
They rule the balanc'd World *who rule the Main.*

The End of the Repreſentation. For want of Room, we are obliged to defer the Epilogue till next Week.

Genoa Sept. 25. Letters from Madrid import, that the Britiſh Embaſſador had received an Expreſs from Admiral Hawke, who deſired him to forward it in all Haſte to London, and back his earneſt Requeſt for a Reinforcement, as his Fleet is very ſickly.

Chartres, Sept. 30. Fiſcher's Freebooters, who were to go to Breſt, in order to embark there for Canada, have received counter Orders. The preſent Conjuncture occaſions a Change of Diſpoſition, and that Corps, which conſiſts of upwards of 4000 Men, has received Orders from Court to ſet out the 5th of next Month for Toul in the Three Biſhopricks, where farther Orders will be ſent them in reſpect of their future Deſtination; 'tis thought they are deſigned to form the Vanguard of the Army intended to be ſent into Germany.

Hamburgh, Oct. 6. The Ruſſian Miniſter has received from Peterſburgh by an Expreſs a freſh Declaration from his Court (which he is ordered to communicate to all the foreign Miniſters) importing, " That her Majeſty, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, greatly offended at the Imputations with which ſhe is charged in the Manifeſto publiſhed by the King of Pruſſia on occaſion of his invading Sileſia, and which are highly injurious to her Imperial Perſon, finds herſelf obliged to ſuccour her Allies; and hath accordingly put her Troops in Motion, and is arming her Galleys, in order to aſſiſt her ſaid Allies who are actually attacked."

Bruſſels Oct. 19. Two hundred covered Waggons, with four Horſes each, arrived here laſt Saturday for the Uſe of the Troops that are to march from hence. They are now poſted without the Gate which leads to Mechlin; but the laſt Orders for the Troops to put themſelves in Motion, are not yet arrived. The Regiments of Majoribanks and Kinſchot which were in Garriſon at Tournay, marched by this Town on Friday and Saturday laſt, in their Way to Guelderland.

October 26. On Saturday laſt a Meſſenger arrived here from Vienna, ſince which Orders have been given to the Troops to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march on Sunday next, the 31ſt Inſtant, but their Route is not yet known. All the Staff Officers, belonging to the ſeveral Corps, are Likewiſe ordered to march. The Body of Troops that is to take the Field, will conſiſt of 24 Battalions, 20 Companies of Grenadiers, one Regiment of Cuiraſſiers, and one of Dragoons.

Dreſden, October 13. The Count de Broglio, Ambaſſador at this Court from that of France, having received ſome Diſpatches for his Poliſh Majeſty, ſet out on Saturday laſt to carry them, but was ſtopt by Order of the King of Pruſſia. The Count has proteſted ſtrongly againſt this Delay, and has ſent a Courier to his Court for further Inſtructions from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty with reſpect to the Manner in which he is to behave upon any future Occaſion of the like Nature.

Hague, Oct. 19. It is ſtrongly aſſerted here, in Contradiction to a report lately prevailing, that her Imperial Majeſty the Queen of Hungary would relinquiſh her Pretenſions to Sileſia, that a new Treaty is on Foot between the Courts of Paris and Vienna, by Virtue of which his Chriſtian Majeſty obliges himſelf to keep an Army of 60,000 Men in the Field, as Allies to the Queen of Hungary, ſo long as her Majeſty finds them neceſſary to recover thoſe Poſſeſſions which her Enemies have unjuſtly and arbitrarily taken from her; in Conſideration of which, her Majeſty on the other Hand will cede to France her Right and Title to the Barrier, and the Auſtrian Netherlands. Count d'Eſtrees is ſaid to be on the Point of ſetting out for Vienna, in order to obtain the Ratification of this Treaty.

Toulon Oct. 7. The Reaſon why no Troops have been ſent from Antibes to Corſica, is that there are two Parties in Genoa; one of which is for letting the French take up their Quarters in what Part of the Iſland they like beſt, and the other Party would quarter them in Places very inconvenient for them.

The Magiſtrates of Marſeilles having wrote to M. de Villeblanche, Intendant of our Marine, to acquaint him, that two Engliſh Men of War were cruizing off Leghorn, in Expectation of twelve Merchantmen that are coming from the Levant, whoſe Cargoes are valued at Seven or eight Millions; an extraordinary Courier was ſent Yeſterday to the Miniſtry for Inſtructions how to act.

Aix, Oct. 9. M. de la Galiſſonniere, who arrived here on Saturday, ſet out Yeſterday Morning in a Litter for Paris. His Diſorder being a Dropſy, after a Conſultation of the moſt able Phyſicians in this Place, it was thought proper to tap him, and they took from him at leaſt Fifteen Pounds of Water, which relieved him very much.

Paris Oct. 8. Several ſmall Pieces of Artillery have lately been taken out of the Arſenal of this City, and embarked upon the Seine, in order to be ſent to Havre-de Grace, and from thence by the firſt favourable Opportunity to our Colonies in America.

Paris, October 14. As our Court had nothing in View, by the late Treaty between it and that of Vienna, but the Preſervation of the Peace in Europe; it is not a little ſurpriz'd to find, by the Remonſtrances of the King of Pruſſia, that the Empreſs-Queen of Hungary had very different Views therein; and therefore notwithſtanding his Majeſty is ready to fulfil his ſolemn Engagements, yet he will take Care to have ſome Indemnification for the unwilling Sacrifice he ſhall be obliged to make of the publick Tranquility of the Empire.

October 15. The Count d'Eſtrees is ſet out for Vienna, to execute an important Commiſſion there. The Troops deſtin'd to be employ'd in Aid of the Empreſs Queen, will conſiſt of twenty-ſix Battalions of Foot, and forty-four Squadrons of Horſe.

Hague, October 20. Several Letters from the North adviſe, that at the Beginning of this Month the Ruſſian Troops were arrived near Konigſberg.

Vienna, October 13. We have receiv'd Advice, that the firſt Column of the Troops which are coming from Italy to join our Army in Bohemia is already arriv'd in Upper Auſtria.

Paris, October 22. We learn from Poland, that the Ruſſians are advancing a great Pace, and that the firſt Column of them may arrive towards the End of next Month in Pruſſia, where the reſt will ſoon follow.

Letters from Marſeilles adviſe, that the Algerines have taken the City of Tunis, put about 10,000 of the Inhabitants to the Sword, without Diſtinction either of Sex or Age; that they plunder'd the City, and not finding ſo much Riches as they expected, they ranſack'd all the French Families reſiding there, having heard that the Tuniſians had depoſited all their Treaſure in their Hands, and threaten'd to murder them unleſs they deliver'd it up; and that the French, in order to ſave their Lives, had taken Refuge in the Houſes belonging to the Engliſh who are ſettled there.

Theſe Letters add, that a ſtout Felucca belonging to Marſeilles, has taken its Station between Malaga and Gibraltar, and extremely incommodes the Trade of the Engliſh there, having already taken twelve of their Ships.

Dantzick, Oct. 15. Our Magiſtracy have received a Meſſage from the Court of Ruſſia, adviſing us to take all becoming Caution, in Regard to the Pruſſians, with the Offers of Friendſhip and protection from the Empreſs.

Brunſwick, Oct. 22. All the Troops belonging to this Dutchy, are encamped not far from the Walls of this City, and are provided with Artillery, and all Neceſſaries to take the Field, and to march at a Moment's Warning.

Amſterdam, Oct. 23. By the laſt Letters from Liſbon we learn, that a French Privateer which had been ſome Time in that Harbour, having put to Sea, took, near the Portugueze Coaſt, a Spaniſh Veſſel bound from Cork to Seville, and alſo a Portugueze Ship bound from Liſbon to London. That having ſent his two Prizes to a French Port, he came up the Tagus, and caſt Anchor oppoſite to Belem; where his Veſſel being ſtopt, he thought it prudent to abandon her, and make his Eſcape with his whole Crew.

Hague, October 25. M. de Hellen, the Pruſſian Miniſter, having receiv'd from his Court the original Pieces which contain Proofs of the Fact, alledg'd by his Pruſſian Majeſty, has communicated them to the Government, and they will ſoon be publiſh'd; together with an accurate Repreſentation of the Conduct of the Courts of Vienna and Saxony, and the dangerous Deſigns form'd by them againſt his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.

On Sunday laſt arrived here the La Glorie, a Snow of 330 Tons, Guillaume Sybillo, Maſter, of Bourdeaux (late belonging to M. Reymond Balae, Merchant there) from St. Domingo, with 136 Hogſheads, 104 Barrels of white Sugar, 159 Hogſheads, 13 Tierces, 6 Barrels of Muſcovado Sugar, 108 Hogſheads, 114 Barrels of Coffee, 12 Hogſheads, 2 Barrels of Indigo, and a Parcel of Hides, taken by the Blakeney Privateer of this Port, commanded by the brave Capt. William Day. Capt. Day fell in Company with the Hawke Privateer, of Exeter, Capt. Hewſton, a Snow of 13 Carriage Guns, 2 and 3 Pounders, 8 Swivels and 62 Men and Boys; with whom he made an Agreement to cruize in Company. On the 6th Inſtant (Cape Finiſterre bearing W. S. W. about 26 Leagues) in the Morning they deſcribed 4 Sail, to whom they gave Chace, and between 10 and 11 o'Clock came up with; they proved to be two Ships and 2 Snows from St. Domingo, and drew up in a Line to engage the Privateers; the Blakeney being the Foremoſt ſhot a head of the Ship Robuſte, a French Guineyman, of 14 Guns, and 40 odd Men, and engaged the Ship Le Juſte, Capt. Connel, a Ship of 450 Tons, 22 Guns (10 of which proved to be Wood ones) 4 Swivels, and 27 Men, who returned his Fire very briſkly, aided by one of the Snows that lay a-head of the Privateer, and the other upon his Weather Quarter; they all fought the Blakeney 4 Glaſſes, and then the Le Juſte ſtruck. In the mean time the Hawke came up and bravely boarded the Robuſte that was a Stern (it having been agreed on by the two Captains, as the Hawke's Metal was not heavy enough for the Ships) the Frenchmen ran from their Quarters immediately on the Hawke's People boarding her: When Captain Day had ſecured the Le Juſte, he gave Chace to the La Glorie, who crowded away whilſt he lay by fiſhing his Main-Maſt, and Fore-Maſt, the former of which had been wounded with a 4 Pound Shot, and the latter with a Bolt and 2 Swivel Shot, which took him three Quarters of an Hour: As ſoon as he got along Side of her he engaged her and took her; ſhe having thrown overboard 4 Carriage Guns, 6 Pounders, a Sheet Anchor, and her beſt Bower Cable, in the Chace; when ſhe ſtruck ſhe had 4 Guns, 2 Swivels, and 35 Men left on board. In the Engagement a Croſs-bar Shot broke the Shank of one of the Blakeney's Anchors, a Piece of the Bar paſs'd between William Kelly Mariner's Thighs, and took moſt Part of the Fleſh away on each Side.

LONDON, October 26.

Letter from Margate, October 18, 1756.

" Yeſterday the Syren of Yarmouth, James Nutter Maſter, from Newcaſtle, with Coals, and bound to the Weſtward, Burthen about 120 Tons, navigated only with four Men and two Boys, beſides the Maſter, being about ſeven Miles E. S. E. from the North Foreland, was boarded by a French Brig Privateer, of 6 Carriage Guns, and 8 Swivels, with 70 Men, belonging to Havre. The Collier having only 3 ſmall Guns, the Crew took to their cloſe Quarters, from whence they fired ſo briſkly, and killed and wounded ſo many of the French, that they obliged them to ſheer off. The Frenchmen were ſo angry to find that a little Veſſel, of ſo ſmall Force, ſhould maul them ſo, that they reſolved a ſecond Attack. Accordingly the Frenchman fired his Broadſide at the Collier, which did him great Damage, went through both her Sides, but by Providence killed none of her few Men. Hereupon the Frenchman boarded a ſecond time, laſhed faſt to the Collier, and enter'd his Men. They were warmly received. The Collier plied his Small-arms again from the cloſe Quarters, and killed and wounded the Frenchmen ſo faſt, that they grew quite ſick of the Sport; and, after an Hour's Diſpute the ſecond time, the Privateer was glad to get clear off, and in ſuch Haſte, as to leave one Man alive on the Collier's Deck; whom they brought away, and put on board the Wolfe, Capt. Crickett (who they met off the North Foreland) to have his Wounds dreſſed. The Captain of the Collier, who is now aſhore, ſays, that in the Engagement he obſerved an Officer on board the Privateer in a laced Hat, who ſoon fell, and he ſuppoſed him to be the Captain. When the Privateer cut looſe and got off, they made all the Sail they could for the Coaſt of France; and on parting the Collier gave them three Chears.

" Thus did a loaded Collier, with only a Maſter, four Men, and two Boys, beat a Privateer of 14 Guns, and 70 Men. If ſuch gallant and courageous Behaviour was general in our Navy, what might we not expect? If ſuch Courage had been lately diſplayed in the Mediterranean, What glorious Events would it have produced!

" From this Example of a Collier, our Men of War might learn to rule the Ocean."

A Brigantine, bound from Rochelle for Miſſiſippi, with 100 Soldiers, beſides Women and Children, is taken by the Revenge Privateer, and carried into the Iſland of Jerſey.

Oct. 28. In the Speech made by the Marquis de Bonnac to the States General, when he took Leave of their High Mightineſs, we find (beſides the Compliments uſual on ſuch Occaſions) the following remarkable Paſſages.

" I have Orders to renew this Day to your High Mightineſſes the ſincereſt Aſſurances of the King's conſtant Friendſhips for the Republick, and of his Majeſty's invariable Deſire to keep up with the States General the moſt perfect Underſtanding, and the moſt entire Confidence.

" 'Tis to a full and reciprocal Confidence on your Part, and to that Underſtanding ſo neceſſary between States ſo neighbouring, that you owe the Tranquility you enjoy. Happy Neutrality! Monument of the Wiſdom preſiding in your Deliberations, which jealous Nations will *ſeek in vain* to deſtroy; ſince, in delivering to you the King's Letters, whereby his Majeſty permits me to take Leave of your High Mightineſſes, he orders me to declare formally to you, that he is diſpoſed and ready to take, in concert with the Republick, the propereſt Meaſures for maintaining the Liberty and Repoſe of your Dominions, and the moſt capable of ſecuring the Commerce of your Subjects."

'Tis confidently reported that his Grace the D. of N. this Morning reſigned his Employments to his Majeſty.

Oct. 30. A Ship arrived from the Streights brings Advice, that Sir Edward Hawke arrived at Gibraltar the 6th Inſtant, with the whole Squadron under his Command.

By the Articles of the Capitulation, 15000 Saxons have entered into the King of Pruſſia's Service for five Years, and taken the oaths of Allegiance to him. The Officers are upon their Parole of Honour.

According to ſome Letters received Yeſterday, his Pruſſian Majeſty is preparing to attack Count Brown, whoſe Army is inferior to that of the Pruſſians; ſo that an Account of a bloody and deciſive Action is daily expected.

On Thurſday Night Mr. Blackman, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arriv'd here from the King of Pruſſia.

The Hawke Privateer, of Exeter, has taken a French Weſt-Indiaman, of 340 Tons Burden, 35 Men, and 14 Guns, off Cape Finiſterre, worth upwards of 20,000 l.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.

On Monday laſt Captain Falkner arrived here from London, but laſt from Lemington, in about eight Weeks Paſſage, and brings Advice of the Ship Lydia, Captain Riddall, of this Port, being taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Morlaix, on her Paſſage hither, with a valuable Cargoe on board. Captain Falkner had not an Opportunity of bringing any late Engliſh Prints with him, but ſays, that in the lateſt he read before he ſailed, there were ſeveral Accounts of the King of Pruſſia retreating, his Army being much harraſſed by the Auſtrians, but that there had been no general Engagement. He alſo adviſes, that there were ſeveral Alterations in the Miniſtry; that Lord Anſon had reſigned, and was ſucceeded by Lord Temple; that the Honourable Mr. Pitt was made Secretary of State; that Admiral Byng was ſtill in cloſe Confinement; and that a great Number of French Privateers and Merchantmen were ſent in to the different Ports of England.

The ſame Day Captain Ford arrived here from Cadiz, which Place he left the Beginning of December, and informs us, that the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Hawke had ſailed for England, excepting nine Sail, which were at Gibraltar: That while he was at Cadiz, about 15 Sail of Engliſh Veſſels were brought in there by the Enemy's Privateers, and among them a Brigantine, Captain Coppinger, belonging to Boſton: That Captain Cullum for Boſton, and Captain Lotrop, for Plymouth, were to ſail ſoon after him: And that about 25 Leagues to the Southward of our Capes, he ſpoke with Captain Stiles, bound in here from Liverpool.

Since our laſt the Captains Simpſon, and Woodhouſe, and a Veſſel lately commanded by Captain Neale (but came in under the Command of Captain Pell of New-York) arrived here from Cork. This laſt Veſſel on her Paſſage loſt her Fore and Main-maſts, and was afterwards (on the 26th of December) taken by a French Frigate, of 36 Guns, called the Zephyr, bound to Rochfort from Martineco, but ranſomed for 500 l. by Captain Pell (Neale refuſing to do it) whoſe Veſſel, the Privateer Brig Mary of New-York, had been taken ſix Days before by the ſame Frigate near Bermuda, and whoſe Lieutenant is gone home in the Frenchman as a Hoſtage. *This Captain Pell is the brave Man (mentioned in Number* 1449 *of this Paper) who ſome Months ago had ſo many Engagements with a French Fleet, and at laſt moſt gallantly cleared himſelf of all of them.*

Capt. Donnell, from Barbados, ſpoke with the Czar of Muſcovy going into Virginia; a Ship that was re-taken by the Baltimore, Capt. Cruikſhanks, lately arrived at New-York from Cork. He ſaw a Snow much about the Time he ſpoke with the Ship, ſuppoſed to be Capt. Cruikſhanks's other Prize.

[*For News brought by the New-York Poſt, ſee the next Page.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Swallow, Ephraim Carpenter, from Rhode-Iſland.
Schooner Shark, James Doty, from Boſton.
Brigantine Hannah, Nathaniel Donnell, from Barbados.
Ship Elizabeth, Thomas Simpſon, from Cork.
-----Alexander, John Ford, from Cadiz.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Jane, Joon Roſs, for St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Shark, James Doty, for Boſton.

CLEARED.

Ship Fanny, Archibald Gardner, to Newry.
Brig Charming Sally, George Stuart, to Antigua.
------Lark, Robert Gardiner, to Dublin.
------Hannah, James Coborn, to Barbados.

☞ A few NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS are ſtill to be had of D. HALL.

Brig Greyhound, William Knox, to Barbados.
------Cornelia, Robert Smith, to Gibraltar.
Snow John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, to Barbados.
------George, Robert Hardie, to Ditto.
Ship Carolina, Robert Duncan, to London.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his ſtore, oppoſite the Ferry-houſe, in Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, the following goods viz.

Fine and coarſe broadcloths, kerſies and plains, red and blue half-thick, bearſkins, red and blue duffils, blue, green, and red naps, black, blue, and cloth coloured everlaſtings, red and white flannels, ſtriped linſeys, black and blue alopeens, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, ſuperfine boiled, and coarſe camblets, calimancoes, Venetian and corded poplins, croſs bar'd ſtuffs, fine and ſuperfine worſted damaſks, blue and green pluſh, mens ribb'd yarn and worſted ſtockings, mens and womens plain wove ditto, 4-penny and 6 penny ferrets, worſted binding, bobbins, ſilk, cotton and ferret laces, Manchester and holland tapes, new faſhioned flat, and common death head, mohair, and horſe-hair coat and veſt buttons, black, green, blue and ſcarlet veſt ditto, common mohair, ſilk and hair and ſcarff, twiſt, beſt cloth coloured balladine ſewing ſilk, and light coloured ditto, white and brown buckrams, coloured threads, whited brown ditto, Scotch and Nuns ditto, beſt ſilk knee garters, gartering, Nuns pretties, ſingle and tandem ſilleſias, piſtol lawns, German and Holland whited long lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, tandem and 7 8ths garlix, dowlas, princes linen, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, 7-8ths and yd. wd. coarſe and fine Iriſh linens, Iriſh ſheeting, variety of calicoes and printed cottons, cambricks in pieces and patches, 6-qr. muſlins, China and Perſian taffeties, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, new ſilk romals, ſecretoy and cotton ditto, Cumberland and common linen handkerchiefs, 10 and 11 nail, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, 6 qr. 7 qr. and 7 and half qr. bed bunts, fuſtians, plain and flowered demities, cotton ginghams, ſtriped linens, half yd. perſians, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, writing paper, F and FF gunpowder, ſhot and lead, variety of cutlary ware, ſuch as table knives and forks, piſtol capt knives, ſealend penknives, cuttoes, ſciſſars, white metal coat and veſt buttons, Philadelphia pattern braſs ditto, ivory and horn combs, pins and needles, an aſſortment of buckles, ſnuff-boxes, box and flat-irons, &c.---Likewiſe to be ſold, a parcel of good barrelled beef, pork, and gammons. ⊕

Philadelphia, February 3, 1757.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Morgan, Eſq; late of Cheſter deceaſed, either by bonds, bills, or book debts, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment: And thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE, *and* JOHN TAYLOR, *Adminiſtrators.*

To be ſold by publick vendue, at the late dwelling-houſe of ſaid Thomas Morgan, A variety of ſhop goods, houſhold goods, beds and bedding, kitchen furniture, a very good riding horſe, ſaddle and bridle, a cow and calf, &c. The ſale to begin the 14th of this inſtant February, at ten o' clock, and to continue till the whole is ſold.

N. B. Six Months credit will be given on good ſecurity. ⊕

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER, junior,

At his houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Norris's Alley,

A Variety of European and East India goods.---Alſo a Negroe man, fit for town or country buſineſs; has had the ſmall pox, and underſtands the Dutch language.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tueſday the fifteenth day of February inſt. about ten a clock in the morning, will be expoſed to ſale by publick vendue, the leaſe of the plantation late Ezeriah Thomas's, ſubject to a rent of Ten Pounds a year during the life of Elizabeth the wife of the ſaid Ezeriah Thomas, ſituate in upper Merion, late the eſtate of Joſeph Williams, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

ABout three a clock in the afternoon on the ſame Day, by virtue of the writ aforeſaid, at the Valley Creek Forge, on the premiſes, will be expoſed to ſale, by publick vendue, one equal and undivided third part of the ſaid Forge, ſaw-mill, improvements, buildings, and 175 acres of land, ſituate in Upper Merion, being part of the manor of Mountjoy, late the eſtate of Joſeph Williams, deceaſed; taken in execution, by

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, February 2, 1757.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tueſday, the fifteenth inſtant, about one a clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale, by publick vendue, on the premiſes, one equal and undivided third part of 200 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Charles-town, and manor of Bilton, near the Valley Forge, being late the property of Joſeph Williams, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by JOHN FAIRLAMB, ſheriff.

To be LETT,

A Mill and plantation, ſituate near the head of North-East River, in Cecil county, Maryland, containing about 750 acres of land, about 40 acres of which are good meadow; alſo a mill and plantation, ſituate upon Elk River, in Nottingham, containing about 100 acres, with the appurtenances, late belonging to John Read, of Chriſtine, deceaſed. For further particulars and terms, apply to MARY READ, or GEORGE READ, Execut. ¶

To be LETT,

BY Mary Hopkinſon, a Plantation, in Moyamenſing. The preſent tenant's time will be up by the beginning of March next. ‡

WHEREAS William Doris having abſconded himſelf from the uſual place of his abode, in Plainfield Townſhip, in the county of Northampton, his goods and effects were attached at the ſuit of Hugh Patterſon, and ſince ordered into the hands of John Miller, and Alexander Miller; Theſe are therefore to deſire all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid William Doris, to attend with their accounts, proved, at the houſe of ſaid Alexander Miller, in Bethel townſhip, in the ſaid county, on the 16 h day of March next, when attendance will be given for that purpoſe. JAMES MARTIN. ⊕

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

BY the ſubſcriber, a plantation, ſituated on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 23 miles from ſaid city, in Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres of very good land, 20 acres whereof are extraordinary good meadow, well watered, and a fine young bearing orchard, the whole under very good fence: Likewiſe a good ſtone houſe, a barn and ſtables, ſhed, and other out-houſes, very convenient for a tavern, one having been kept there many years, and under very good credit, known by the ſign of Admiral Warren. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may know the terms. GEORGE ASTON. †

Philadelphia, February 3, 1757.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Dr. Hugh Matthews intends to leave the province in a ſhort time, therefore deſires thoſe who have any demands againſt him to come and receive their money; and thoſe indebted to him, are likewiſe requeſted to pay. ¶

DESERTED from a recruiting party of his majeſty's 35th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-General Otway, at Lancaſter, James Kelly, born in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, by trade a ſhoemaker; he followed his buſineſs in Fogs-Manor, Cheſter county, and is remarkably red in the face. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter in any of his majeſty's goals in this province, ſhall receive the reward of Three Pounds, excluſive of his majeſty's allowance for apprehending deſerters, which money ſhall be paid by me (commanding-officer of ſaid party)

EDWARD CANE. ¶ 5 8. Theif.

Phiadelphia, February 3, 1757.

STOln out of the ſtable of Dirck Auten, blackſmith, in the townſhip of Reading-town, and county of Hunterdon, and Weſtern-Diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on the 21ſt of January laſt, a light ſorrel gelding, about 14 hands and near a half high, has neither brand nor ear-mark, holds his head low when going, a natural pacer, has a low neck, which is worn with the neck-yoke, and has occaſioned white hairs in the mane, has alſo whitiſh hairs in his forehead, running down almoſt to his noſe, has a dent on his withers, occaſioned by a rope paſſing over for ſtirrups, and one of his fore hoofs ſplit; was ſhod before with old ſhoes, and about 9 or 10 years of age. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, or the horſe alone, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Thirty five Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DIRCK AUTEN. ¶

Pennſylvania, ſs. Philadelphia, January 24, 1757.

WHEREAS, notwithſtanding the adverti ements that have been frequently publiſhed, requiring all perſons indebted for quitrents, to repair to the Receiver General's office and diſcharge them; there are a great number who continue ſtill delinquent, and are greatly in arrear, whoſe backwardneſs has prevented the payment of the Honourable the Proprietaries gift to the inhabitants of this province; therefore ſuch perſons are hereby further informed, that attendance will be given at the receiver's office, in the city of Philadelphia, from Tueſday, the 1ſt day of March next, to Saturday, the 5th: At Cheſter, from the 7th to the 12th: At Pennſbury, from the 14th to the 19th: At Lancaſter, from the 23d to the 30th inclusive; as well to receive the quitrents due in the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, and Lancaſter, reſpectively; as alſo others that are due in the counties of York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton, which by the tenor of thoſe grants are made payable at ſome one or other of the aforeſaid places. And all perſons thus in arrear, are to take notice, that unleſs they appear and pay off the ſame, diſtreſſes will certainly be made, according to law, without delay.

RICHARD HOCKLEY,
EDMUND PHYSICK.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by publick vendue, about one o'clock, on the 8th inſt. February, at the Houſe of Nicholas Frantz, in Sacon townſhip, a meſſuage, tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, in Northampton county, containing about eighty acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good houſe and barn thereon; alſo a good orchard, and about 8 or 10 acres of meadow; likewiſe a ſmall tract or piece of land, containing about 8 acres, adjoining the other tract; and alſo cows and horſes, it being late the eſtate of Jacob Backman; taken in execution, by

NICHOLAS SCULL, late ſheriff. ‡

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

ABſconded, on the 23d of January laſt, from his maſter's ſervice, living in Chicheſter, in Cheſter county, an obligated ſervant, named Henry Palmer, this country born, about five feet ſix inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair, about half grown, but wears a cap: Had on, a caſtor hat, cock'd up, blue camblet coat, flowered flannel jacket, ſheep ſkin apron of a yellowiſh colour, good buckſkin breeches, home made flaxen ſhirt, brown yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with braſs buckles, but may probably change both his name and apparel. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MORDECAI CLOUDS.

N. B. If he be inlisted, any perſon giving intelligence, ſo that the above ſubſcriber may find him, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, paid as above.

By Capt. Cartwright arrived at Boſton in 11 Weeks from Newcaſtle, we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, October 29.

THE Marquis de la Galiſſoniere died a few Days ſince at Nemours, on his Road hither from Toulon; as did M. Macnamara, the 18th Inſtant, at Rochfort, in whom we have loſt two Sea Officers of great Diſtinction.

A Ship arrived at Breſt from Quebec, has brought the important News of the taking of Choueguen, called by the Engliſh Fort Oſwego; the particular Account of which is publiſhed in the Gazette of this City.

We learn from Breſt, that ſome grand Enterprize is going forward there againſt the Engliſh, and that three Regiments of Foot are going to be embarked there.

Leipſic, Oct. 29. The King of Pruſſia, when he return'd with a conſiderable Reinforcement to join his Army in Bohemia, ſent Orders to Marſhal Schwerin to be in Readineſs to ſecond his Operations, the chief of which is to march to Prague, in order to fix his Head Quarters there for the Winter. His Pruſſian Majeſty has form'd ten Regiments of Foot out of the Saxon Troops, and the Cavalry he has incorporated with his own.

General Brown and Piccolomini daily receive Reinforcements. The Succours from Italy are croſſing Auſtria, and will be in Bohemia very ſoon.

London, Nov. 11. In the King of Poland's Cloſet at Dreſden, a Letter, containing the following Particulars, agreed to by him and the Queen of Hungary, was found.

"That both Parties ſhould uſe all their Endeavours to extirpate the Proteſtant Religion; and that the King of Poland ſhould have Magdeburg, Halberſtadt, the Dominions and Cities of Cotbus, Peitzete, and in Lower Lauzintz, Croſſenette; that the Queen of Hungary ſhould reſerve for herſelf Sileſia, Cleve, Gueldernetz; and that they would divide the King of Pruſſia's Dominions between them."

Theſe Deſigns were firſt diſcovered by the Imperial Secretary of the Embaſſy at Berlin, who turned Proteſtant, and implored the King of Pruſſia's Protection, who has given him a Penſion.

On Monday laſt Governor Shirley arrived at his Lodgings in St. James's Street from America, but laſt from Plymouth.

Captain Fortunatus Wright has taken and ſent into Malta two French Prizes, both bound to Marſeilles, reputed to be worth 15000 *l. at leaſt.*

We learn from Paris, that Baron Kniphauſen having been lately at Court, and preſenting the French King with a Letter from his Pruſſian Majeſty, that Monarch returned it unopen'd, with this Expreſſion: "Your Maſter ought better to have remember'd the Aſſurances he gave me." The Baron has ſince left the French Court, where a Declaration of War is preparing, and where they flatter themſelves that the three great Powers will be able to oblige the King of Pruſſia to evacuate Bohemia in the Spring.

Objections of ſome ſort or other are made to every Place, and both Methods, for the Trial of Admiral Byng; we hear that Debates upon this Head took up a whole Evening in a certain Aſſembly.

It is reported that the French are going to ſend five Regiments of Foot more to America, with a Train of Artillery.

Plymouth, Nov. 6. Arrived La Renouce, Denniſle Vitre, Maſter, a French Ship from Quebeck, with Part of General Shirley's and Sir William Pepperrell's Regiments on board, about 300 *Men, taken at Oſwego the* 10th *of Auguſt laſt, by a Body of* 5000 *French Forces. It is ſaid here that theſe brave Fellows are not to come on Shore till Directions from aloft for their being landed; as it is alſo, that the Account we had of the Barbarity uſed by the French towards the People there is falſe.*

Nov. 7. *It is given out that one of the Articles relating to Oſwego is, that theſe Soldiers are not to ſerve in America during the preſent War.*

NEW-YORK, January 31.

Monday laſt Capt. Nichols arrived here in 16 Days from Halifax, and informs us, That no late Advices have been received there from Europe, nor no late Intelligence from their good Neighbours in Canada. Proviſions pretty plenty, and the Winter not ſo ſevere as ſome of late have been at that Place; that all his Majeſty's Ships on that Station (but the Succeſs, Capt. Rous, who was to ſail in a few Days for Boſton, with his Excellency Governor Lawrence on board) were laid up and unrigged; and that the Garriſon there were in general healthy.

Saturday laſt was ſent in here, by the Captains Randle and Harris, in the Privateer Sloops Goldfinch and Charming Sally, of this Port, a French Sloop of War, in the Service of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, called, The Eagle of the Cape, Monſieur Ferrit, late Commander, mounting 12 Six Pounders, 18 Swivels, 2 Cohorns, 6 Braſs Blunderbuſſes, 127 Muſkets, 28 Pair of Piſtols, 123 Cutlaſſes, and 137 Men, commiſſioned by Louis Jean Marie de Bourbon, Duke de Penthievre, &c. &c. Admiral of France: She had been out of Port 18 Days, during which Time ſhe had taken the Brig Severn, Capt. Appowin, of Philadelphia, and the Sloop Delight, Capt. Daniel Seymour, from New-York, both bound for Jamaica, the latter of which was retaken by the above Privateers, and proceeded on her Voyage; for the Particulars of which, as well as the taking the above Veſſel of War, the Reader is referred to the following.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Privateer Sloop Goldfinch, Capt. Randle, of this Port, dated at Heneago, December 29, 1756.

"My laſt, by Way of Providence, at a Time when I was heaving down at a Place called Stocking-Iſland, in the Bahamas, which Time was the 28th of November; by which I informed you of my taking two French Privateers, in Company with a Privateer from Providence; likewiſe that I had met with a French Ship caſt away upon the Iſland of Mayaguana, out of which we got a freſh Supply of Flour, and ſome ſmall Matter of Dry Goods, which I have ſent to Providence.---The firſt of December I got ready for ſailing, and made the beſt of my Way to where I thought was the beſt cruizing; by the 9th I got into the Bite of Leoganne, where I met a French Sloop of ten Guns, bound from St. Mark's to Porto Prince, in order to obtain a Commiſſion for a Privateer; but we ſoon ſtopped her Cruize, took out her Guns, every other Thing of Value, and ſet her on Fire, ſhe being old and leaky. About twelve Hours after, I met with Capt. Richard Harris, in the Privateer Charming Sally, of New-York, who I have been with ever ſince. The 18th Inſtant, being off Cape Nichola, ſaw two Sail, which proved to be the Sloop I now ſend you, and her Prize, Capt. Daniel Seymour, taken 96 Hours before, bound from New-York for Jamaica.

"I firſt retook Captain Seymour, and by that Time our Conſort came up, and began the Engagement with us, I firſt receiving 30 odd Shot from the Privateer, and after an Engagement of 4 Hours and an Half, having (as they ſay) 5 Men killed, and 11 wounded. Our Conſort nor ourſelves had not a Man hurt. This Veſſel was accounted by the French the fineſt Privateer they had in the Weſt-Indies, for the Priſoners we put aſhore informed their Countrymen they were taken by an Engliſh Man of War: And notwithſtanding I have not the good Fortune to be ranked with the Succeſsful, in adorning your Harbour with rich Ships, I hope the ſerving our Country will, if it ſhould happen we don't ſerve ourſelves as we could wiſh, be a Sufficiency to recommend us."

[In this ſmall Cruize Captain Randle has taken and deſtroyed four French Privateers, which Service, I preſume, will not be forgotten by the Merchants and Under-writers of this City.]

By the Ship Durſley-Galley belonging to Philadelphia, arrived at the Hook, in nine Weeks from Liſbon, we learn, that a ſmall Schooner Privateer belonging to London, had taken a rich Martineco Ship, bound to Old France, and carried her into Port.

The Ship Blakeney, James White Commander, mounting 20 Carriage and 24 Swivel Guns, Cohorns, &c. with 140 ſtout Veterans, Grenadiers, &c. on board, turned out of the Harbour on Wedneſday laſt, and waits only for a fair Wind, to make his Majeſty's Enemies feel the Weight of her Metal. The Harlequin Sloop, Capt. Doran, fell down alſo to proceed on a third Cruize, to reduce the Marine Intereſt of France. And,

On Friday Morning fell down on the like Purpoſe, the Royal Eſther, Solomon Davis Commander, of 14 Carriage and 24 Swivel Guns, with 130 Men.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated laſt Wedneſday, brought by an Expreſs arrived laſt Saturday Night.

"Letters juſt received from Fort George, aſſure, That Captain Rogers having gone out on a Scout, with Eighty Men, about two Weeks ago, and having good Intelligence, way-laid 60 Sleighs loaded with Proviſions, between Crown-Point and Ticonderoga, all deſigned for the latter Place; 59 of which he took and deſtroyed; taking 7 Priſoners and 18 Scalps: The odd Sleigh eſcaping alarmed the Garriſon at Crown-Point; when a great Number, thought to be 300 Regulars, were ordered out in Search of Rogers and his Party. Rogers, as ſoon as they appeared, engaged them with great Reſolution for ſome Time, when having near 20 of his Men killed, and himſelf wounded through the Wriſt of his left Hand, he thought it prudent to retreat, and came in ſafe to Fort George. The French firing in Platoons, Captain Rogers thinks many were killed, as they were backward in following him, and his Men good Markſmen."

ON Sunday Night, the 23d ult. the Houſe of Mr. Jacob Franks, of New-York, was broke open, and three Silver Salvers, a Coffee-pot, Tea-pot, and four Silver Candleſticks, carried off. If offered for ſale, Notice is requeſted to be ſent to the New Printing-Office.

LAtely publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence) The VOTES of the ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, from *October* 14, 1755, to *Auguſt* 19, 1756, being to the End of Governor MORRIS's Adminiſtration.

Where alſo may be had (Price 1s. 9d.

AN ACT *for regulating and continuing the nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of* Philadelphia; *and for raiſing of Money on the Inhabitants, and Eſtates of the ſaid City, for defraying the neceſſary Expences thereof.*

An ACT *for ſtriking the Sum of* Thirty Thouſand Pounds *in Bills of Credit, and giving the ſame to the King's Uſe; and for providing a Fund to ſink the Bills ſo to be emitted, by laying an Exciſe upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits.*

An ACT *for the Relief of* Joſeph Yeates, *a languiſhing Priſoner in the Goal of* Philadelphia, *with Reſpect to the Impriſonment of his Perſon.*

Lately publiſhed in London, *and to be ſold at the* New Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia *(Price* 3 s.*)*

THE METHOD and plain PROCESS for making *POT-ASH*, Equal, if not Superior, to the beſt Foreign *POT-ASH*. Publiſhed in Conſequence of the late Encouragement granted by Parliament for that Purpoſe.

By THOMAS STEPHENS.

Where alſo may be had the Proof Bottles, Price 6 d.

Juſt publiſhed in London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM BRADFORD,

[*Price Two Shillings and Six-pence,*]

A *BRIEF VIEW of the Conduct of* PENNSYLVANIA, *for the Year* 1755; *ſo far as it affected the General Service of the Britiſh Colonies, particularly the Expedition under General Braddock.*

With an Account of the ſhocking Inhumanities, committed by Incurſions of the Indians upon the Province in October and November; which occaſioned a Body of the Inhabitants to come down, while the Aſſembly were ſitting, and to inſiſt on an immediate Suſpenſion of all Diſputes, and the paſſing a Law for the Defence of the Country.

Interſperſed with ſeveral intereſting Anecdotes and original Papers, relating to the Politicks and Principles of the People called QUAKERS. *Being a Sequel to a late well known Pamphlet, intituled a Brief State of Pennſylvania.*

To be ſold in the whole, or in parcels,

FIFTEEN Hundred acres of unlocated lands, in the province of Pennſylvania, derived under an original proprietary grant, whereby the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof will be enabled to obtain either a ſecure title to any overplus land in his, her or their poſſeſſion, or to any vacant land of the like Quantity in any part of the ſaid province not heretofore located or ſurveyed, &c. ſubject to a low quitrent. Enquire of JOHN RAILY, conveyancer in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. Tbetf.

To be SOLD, by

Capt. *JOHN SIBBALD*,

GOOD *Madeira* Wine, and Spirit, Wholeſale and Retail. * 8 Ws.

Juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Unity, Capt. Bell, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, *and Company*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet,

SHOT, bar-lead, 9 8ths and 5 qr. Iriſh ſheeting, 3 qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, mohair buttons, and mohair, embоſſed flannels, womens ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhort cloaks, black velvet, culgees, black gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton laces, black gauze lace, ivory combs, needles, pins, twiſt, nuns thread, cloth coloured and ozenbriga thread, men and womens white, black and dy'd gloves, white and dy'd waſh leather mitts, ribbons, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, mens and womens worſted hoſe, worſted and ſilk caps, broadcloths, bearſkins, green frize, ſtriped linſeys, ſhaloons, tammies, camblets, worſted damaſks, 6 qr. and 7-8ths checks, printed cottons, ſilk laſhes, horſewhips, calicoes and chints, bordered bandanoes, ſilk romals, edgings, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear lawns, ſpotted and flowered ditto, blankets and rugs, bohea tea, taffeties, garterings, 3 qr. and 7-8ths bed-ticks, ſewing ſilk, 4 qr. 5 qr. and 6 qr. muſlins, fringed and bordered 7 qr. and 8 qr. diaper table-cloths, calimancoes, nonſopretties, &c. &c.

N. B. All perſons indebted to William M'Ilvaine, and Company, above twelve months, are deſired to pay immediately, or they may depend on being ſued without farther notice. Tbc. 3 M.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels, Rankin and Duncan, from London, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, by

JOHN ORD,

At the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

SUPER and ſuperfine 7 qr. ſcarlet broadcloth, 6 qr. ſcarlet drab ditto, buff, yellow, black, blue, green, Saxon green, claret, and a large aſſortment of cloth coloured ditto, middling ditto, drab ditto, ſcarlet and blue nap frizes, ſcarlet and blue coatings, German ſerges, ſcarlet, black and blue hair ſhags, ſuperfine rattinet, ſhaloons, durants, new faſhioned flat buttons, knee garters, ſilk and twiſt to match ditto, a large and neat aſſortment of gold and ſilver regimental lace, ſcoloped plated lace, gold and ſilver veſſom, chain, cord, thread, rich gold and ſilver coat and waiſtcoat buttons, beſt double gilt buttons, plated and waſhed ditto, black, yellow, and buff Engliſh ſattins, India grograms, ſattins, taffeties and perſians, velvet ſhapes, cotton ditto, camblets, ſcarlet, black and blue everlaſtings, alopeens, black ruſſel, flowered ditto, nankeens, crimſon, buff, ſcarlet, yellow and black ſilk buttons, ſcarlet, black and blue ſilk breeches, worſted ditto, buff waiſtcoats, beſt Genoa black and crimſon velvet, ſcarlet, crimſon, blue, and a large aſſortment of cloth coloured Engliſh ditto, white gauze ribbed and plain ſilk ſtockings, black ditto, crimſon, blue and ſpotted ſilk ſhags, a large aſſortment of calicoes, chints, cambricks, lawns, Iriſh linens, white cotton and thread ſtockings, and a variety of other goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Carolina roſin by the caſk. Tbc 6 M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the inſurance of ſhips and merchandize. All perſons who want to have inſurance made, may apply at ſaid office, where all riſks will be underwrote. Tbc 6 M.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Baker, living near the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets, in Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarſe boulting cloths, very cheap for ready money or ſhort credit. Millers or others, who are not well acquainted and ſkilled in chooſing boulting cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with cloths (and inſtructions if required) ſuitable for any or every part of the boulting buſineſs.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and boulting, as well as in boulting cloths. Tbc.

To be LETT;

THE houſe in Arch-ſtreet, commonly known by the ſign of Admiral Warren; belonging to which there is a commodious yard, and many other conveniencies, which makes it very ſuitable for a tavern. Enquire of Eraſmus Stevens, at ſaid houſe.

To be LETT,

A Handſome convenient houſe, with a large garden paled in, orchard, paſtry, ſtabling, &c. the whole well incloſed, it is about a mile from Philadelphia, on Moyamenſing road; where was ſome time ago the ſign of the Sun, and was occupied as a tavern by Mr. Keappock. It is intended to be lett either the whole, or in tenements, as may beſt ſuit, it is very convenient for a butcher. For further particulars, enquire at the INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, next to the Neweſt Printing-Office, in Jerſey Market, ſouth ſide. Tbctf.

BORDENTOWN STAGE continued.

JOSEPH BORDEN's Stage-boat, Daniel Harriſon maſter, attends the Crooked Billet wharff every Monday and Tueſday; and his ſhallop, Joſeph Cannida, maſter, at the ſame place, every Friday and Saturday; ſtage waggons attend the ſaid boats; the ſtage-boat at Amboy commanded by Aaron Edwards.

As to the owners of the Burlington ſtage boaſting of their advantages being ſuperior to mine, I ſhall not take the trouble to make reply to, becauſe the publick, by this time, are the beſt judges of our ſtages, and their advantages, only ſhall juſt note the laſt clauſe of their advertiſement (that is) they ſay we are one tide longer upon the water than they are, which in fact is ſaying we are always two tides upon our paſſage, well done brother adventurers, that is a large one. All gentlemen and ladies that pleaſe to favour me with their buſineſs, may depend upon the utmoſt care and diſpatch of their humble ſervant, JOSEPH BORDEN, jun.

BENJAMIN JACKSON,

Muſtard-maker from London, now of Lætitia Court, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

PREPARES the genuine Flower of Muſtard-ſeed of all degrees of fineneſs, in a manner that renders it preferable to any from Europe.

Note, It is not bitter when freſh made (as the European is) but if mixed with only cold water, well ſeaſoned with ſalt, is fit for immediate uſe.

PS. Said Jackſon alſo makes chocolate in the beſt manner, and grinds cocoa by the hundred; where merchants, maſters of veſſels, and others, may depend on being ſupplied with the above commodities wholeſale, or retail, at very reaſonable rates.

JOHN REILY, SCRIVENER, hereby gives Notice, That any Gentlemen deſirous to buy or ſell Eſtates, Houſes, Lands, Yearly-rent Charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow or lend Money on good Security, may be aſſiſted therein by applying to him at his Office, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, where their Buſineſs (as uſual) will be tranſacted with the greateſt Care, Diſpatch and Secrecy. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in placing out their Money at Intereſt, may be aſſured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage or otherwiſe.

Said Reily, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruſe and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Poſſeſſors or Owners of the Deeds relating to ſuch Lands, of any Defect in their Titles, alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch Defects.

JOHN REILY.

At ſaid Office is tranſacted, as above, the Notarial Buſineſs, in all its Branches, by Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Publick.

N. B. Said REILY has a large Quantity of French Indico, and Half Cheſts of neat and genuine Florence Oil, in Bettles, to diſpoſe of, very cheap for ready Money. Tbc.

BRoke out of Cheſter goal, laſt night, one James Rockett, a very ſhort well-ſet fellow, pretends to be a ſchoolmaſter, of a fair complexion, and ſmooth fac'd: Had on when he went away, a light coloured camblet coat, a blue cloth jacket, without ſleeves, a check ſhirt, a pair of old dy'd leather breeches, grey worſted ſtockings, a pair of half worn pumps, and an almoſt new beaver hat; his hair is cut off, and wears a cap; he is a great taker of ſnuff, and very apt to get drunk; he has with him two certificates, one from ſome Inhabitants in Burlington county, Jerſey, which he will no doubt produce as a paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Rockett in any goal, ſhall have two Piſtoles reward, paid by October 27, 1756. SAMUEL SMITH, Goaler. || 5s. Tbc.

Juſt imported by

JONATHAN and JOHN MIFFLIN,

And to be ſold cheap for caſh, at their ſtore, next the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,

A GOOD aſſortment of Iriſh linens, 3 qr. and 7 eights garlix, ozenbrigs, ſail duck, ſheeting, dowlas, rugs, perſians, beſt pins, London ſteel, A. C. No. 3. ſhot, London and Boſton loaf ſugar, muſcovado ditto, beſt old Jamaica ſpirits and Weſt-India rum, melaſſes, tea, coffee, mackrel, Indian corn, bar iron, grindſtones, a few groce of Engliſh bottles, &c.

N. B. A bakehouſe to be lett or ſold, in Spruce-ſtreet, near the Dock. Tbc. 2 M.

To be ſold by

BENJAMIN MIFFLIN,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,

A Likely Negro woman and child, ſhe is about 22 years old, country born, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, is ſober, honeſt, a very good houſe Negro, and ſold for no other reaſon than her laſt breeding, having had four children in leſs than five years. Alſo two years and a half of a white ſervant maid's time; a low priced horſe, and a two maſt boat, 31 feet keel, almoſt new.

He has alſo to ſell, rum, ſugar, melaſſes in hogſheads and barrels, coarſe and fine ſalt, mackrel, a few barrels of *ſhadd*, wine in quarter caſks, a large quantity of chalk, mill-ſaws, cocoa, piemento or allſpice, tea, coffee, chocolate, Indian-corn, corks, limes by the barrel, &c.

N. B. The perſon that borrowed or has the third volume of Pope's works, with Thomas Croſby's name in it, is requeſted to ſend it to ſaid Croſby or Mifflin, as it prevents the ſale of the ſett; or any perſon having the third volume (only) to diſpoſe of, may find a purchaſer in either of the above perſons. Tbctf.

Juſt publiſhed, and diſtributed *gratis*,

A CATALOGUE of very valuable Books, to be ſold by JAMES CHATTIN, at the Neweſt Printing Office, on the ſouth ſide of the Jerſey Market, in Philadelphia. Among which are, Chambers's Dictionary, Cambden's Britannia, a large Folio Bible, Miller's Gardiner's Dictionary, Sir William Temple's Works, Boerhaave's Aphoriſms and Lectures, Biſhop Blackall's Practical Diſcourſes, Biſhop Sharp's Sermons, Boyer's Dictionary, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1757.

IT *being ſuppoſed that Major* LEADER *ſome Time ago left a Son or Daughter at or near Philadelphia, This is to acquaint ſaid Son or Daughter, that he or ſhe may hear of ſomething much to his or her Advantage, by applying to Enſign* DUNCAN, *Pay-maſter to General Abercrombie's Regiment, or Mr.* JOHN MALCOLM, *in Water-ſtreet.* Tbctf.

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER,

Oppoſite the Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet,

SUPERFINE, middling and coarſe bou ting cloths, ribbed white ſilk ſtockings, fine Iriſh linens, hollands, ozenbrigs, tandem 7 eights and 3 qr. garlix, bordered bandanoes, nankeens, ell-wide Iriſh ſheeting, Flanders bed ticks, ell-wide ſtriped perſians, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, ſingle worſted caps, blue and cloth coloured ſaggathies, ſuperfine and middling broadcloths, white and coloured fuſtians, blue and white ſtriped linens, boxes of tin, red and white lead, with ſundry other goods.

Alſo to be ſold, a likely Negroe boy, about 16 years of age, who has had the ſmall pox.

To be SOLD by

MOSES STANDLEY,

At the houſe and ſtores of William Maſters, on the South-ſide of Market-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, viz.

RUM, ſugar, melaſſes, good wines, tea, coffee, ſalt, Indian corn, oats, barr-iron, lamp-oil, logwood, lignum vitæ, brimſtone, pipe and hogſhead ſtaves, cotton, ſundry dry goods, &c. &c. Tbc. 3 M.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

Baltimore County, Maryland, January, 1757.

RUN away on the ſecond inſtant, *from the ſubſcribers hereof, two convict ſervant men; one named James Smart, of a red complexion, about* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, afflicted with a running tumor on each ſide of his neck, can talk well, and is very inſinuating in his addreſs, has been in the country about ſix months, and had on when he went away, a lightiſh coloured coat, a brown fuſtian frock, and yellowiſh gingham veſt, a pair of black breeches, black or blue worſted ſtockings, a neat pair of pumps, half worn felt hat, a brown cut wig, and fine holland ſhirt, &c. The other named William Waldron, of a pale complexion, about* 27 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 5 *inches high, and had on when he went away, an old bearſkin coat, blue grey halfbick veſt, old leather or fuſtian breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, and ſhoes pretty much worn, and a felt hat. They took with them two very good horſes, ſaddles and bridles, the horſes both white, one of them branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder T, the other branded B on the near buttock and ſhoulder. It is poſſible they may change their dreſs, for one of them is a very ſubtle fellow, and is very likely to have a forged paſs with him. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants in any goal, or ſends them to the ſubſcribers, in Baltimore county, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, or if the horſes without the men, Forty Shillings for both, paid by* THOMAS JOHNSON, *and* JACOB JOHNSON.

N. B. They are both hunting-ſaddles and one of them dyed black.

Philadelphia, January 15. 1757.

CAME to the houſe of Daniel Mackinet, in Germantown, eight days ago, a black gelding, fourteen hands and a half high, and paces and trots. He belonged to Mr. Samuel M'Call about twelve months ago, and was ſince ſold to Mr. John Allen of Trenton. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

Great Valley, Cheſter County, January 10, 1757.

TAKEN up by Jacob Getinger, and Frederick Lawrence, on the plantation belonging to Thomas Waters, in the Great Valley, Cheſter county, on the firſt day of October, 1755, a large bay horſe, about 14 hands high, and about five years old. This is the third time ſaid horſe has been advertiſed by JACOB GETINGER, and FREDERICK LAWRENCE.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1756.

WHereas an advertiſement hath been continued ſome time in this paper about a tract of 1000 acres of land, in Weſt-Town, Cheſter county, enquiry to be made of John Taylor and Joſeph Parker of Cheſter: Said land was propoſed to be divided into lots, and there now remains to be diſpoſed of only about 400 acres, equally well timbered and watered. Any perſon may be further informed by applying to Joſeph Parker, Eſq; at Cheſter, Mr. John Hannam at Concord, or Mr. William Jones, at Birmingham, near the ſaid land. Tbctf.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, the following goods, viz.

HEMPEN and flaxen ozenbrigs, white and brown heſſens, Iriſh ſheeting, tandem and double ſieſias, 7 eights and 3 qr. garlix, Iriſh linens, cotton and linen checks, great variety of calicoes and chints, black and coloured taffeties, India paduaſoys and damaſks, pelongs, black crapes, bombazeens, dark grey poplins, mantuas, black, cloth and light coloured ſewing ſilks, flower'd long and clear lawns, cloth and light coloured perſians, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, brown and purple buckrams, ſuperfine black and cloth coloured worſted damaſks, ſuperfine and coarſe ſhaloons, calimancoes, blue linen, blue long cloths, coarſe and fine ginghams, blue and green broadcloths, baifthicks, long ells and ſerges, croſs barred ſtuffs, ſuperfine white flannel, coarſe and fine muſlins, ſeared and ſtriped Ruſſia linens, damaſk and diaper table linen, ſtriped duffils, coloured threads, durants, tammies, bohea and hyſon tea, pepper, variety of beſt London pewter, ſhot, bar lead, fine hair trunks, &c. &c. &c. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the ſhip London, Peter Reeve, from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, camblets and camblettees, worſted damaſks, ruſſels, checks, kids, fine napt coating, everlaſtings, brown and white buckrams, fine ſcarf and mohair buttons and twiſt, hair-cloths, knit patterns for breeches, mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, muffatees, thickſets, hair ſhag and pluſh, pomerania, Pruſſia, princes and Iriſh linens, brown and white heſſens, table cloths, clouting diaper, Flanders bed ticks and bunts, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſundry ſorts of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, &c.

Linen and cotton check, calicoes, printed linens, fine chints and muſlins, mantua, perſian, taffety, luteſtring, and brocaded ſilks, ſewing ſilks and velvet, Weſton's ſnuff, writing-paper, Leghorn and felt hats, ſundry ſorts of threads, pewter plates, baſons, diſhes, ſalts, tea-pots, table and tea-ſpoons, childrens ſhoes and pumps, gartering, ferrits, laces, ribbons, tapes and bobbins, black parſnet, and Flanders lace, boxes of tin plates, and tinmens tools, plate iron and flat irons, iron and braſs wire, coffee mills, and cruet ſtands, all ſorts of hard ware, pins and needles, copper tea-kettles, bohea tea, neſts of trunks, bar lead and ſhot.

Salt petre, cream of tartar, Epſom and glauber ſalts, flour of brimſtone, aſſafætida, camphire, jeſuits bark, antimony, copperas, and ſundry other druge, and India and European goods. Tbctf.

N. B. Said Preſton intending for London early in the ſpring, deſires all that are indebted to him above ſix months, to diſcharge the ſame immediately, to prevent further trouble: And all his creditors to bring in their accounts, which ſhall be immediately paid off.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

February 10, 1757. NUMB. 1468.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Concluſion of the Account of Alfred, *as repreſented in an* Oratorial Exerciſe, *by a Sett of young Gentlemen, belonging to the College of this City.*

AFTER inſerting ſuch copious Extracts from this Performance in the three preceding *Gazettes*, I may now leave every unprejudiced Reader to judge for himſelf how far it deſerves the Character given of it in the introductory Paper.

In that Paper I offered ſome Arguments for the Expediency of adopting chaſte and inſtructive Performances of this Kind, as *Oratorial* Exerciſes for Youth; becauſe of the animating Nature of the Dialogue, which has ſo remarkable an Effect in the forming juſt Speakers. To this it might be added----that the DRAMA includes in it all the various *Species* of *Oratory*. In it the *Grave* and the *Gay*; the *Simple* and the more *Ornamented*; the *Pathetic* and the *Sublime*, blend their ſeveral Beauties, and charm by Turns; ſo that any Perſon who can modulate his Voice, and form his Geſture to a juſt Expreſſion of that Groupe of Paſſions incident to any higher *dramatic Character*, will alſo have it in his Power to excel in any of thoſe particular Kinds of *Oratory*, which are fitted to the *Pulpit*, the *Bar* or the *Senate*; for they are ſeverally comprehended in the former Variety.

DRAMATIC COMPOSITIONS, therefore, are choſen as *Oratorial Exerciſes* on public Occaſions, at all our Colleges, and moſt of our public Schools in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, as well as in other *European* Seminaries; being performed ſometimes in *Greek*, ſometimes in *Latin*, and more frequently in the *native Language*. Surely then, that ought not to be deemed wrong in our Inſtitution, which is expreſly propoſed in its original Plan, and which is accounted right by the graveſt Perſons entruſted with the Education of Youth in moſt other Parts of the World; more eſpecially, as this ſingle Repreſentation of *Alfred* will contribute more to the forming a true *Engliſhman*, and promoting Principles both of *public* and *private* Virtue, than Half the *Greek* and *Roman* Stage put together, chaſte and inſtructive as it generally is; to which it might not be extravagant to add Half our own alſo.

The Characters of ALFRED, the HERMIT, and CORIN, are three of the higheſt that ever appeared on any Stage. In *Alfred* we have a finiſhed Pattern of true Heroiſm and diffuſive Virtue; bold and ſtedfaſt to what is *right* in his own Caſe, yet patient, humane and tender to the Failings of his Fellow-mortals; continually employed in deviſing Means for making them wiſer and happier; and nobly uniting in himſelf two of the moſt exalted Characters on Earth---that of a PATRIOT KING, and of a GOOD MAN! In the Character of the *Hermit*, all the private Virtues appear in genuine Beauty. Whatever PHILOSOPHY can dictate, or RELIGION inſpire, is ſeen in him, reduced into *Practice*, and ſhining forth for *Imitation*. And laſtly, as to the Shepherd *Corin*, his Character is the moſt lovely Picture of unſhaken *Loyalty*, ancient *Hoſpitality*, and true *Engliſh Faith*, that can well be imagined!

In ſhort, as long as the Intereſts of our Country, the Duties of Kings and Subjects, a Zeal for Juſtice and Law, a Regard for Trade and Commerce, a manly Patience in Affliction, a pious Submiſſion to the Will of Heaven, and a noble Ardor in the Cauſe of *Liberty* and *Religion*,---as long as theſe are Subjects worthy of being inculcated---ſo long will the Sentiments contained in this Performance be an uſeful Leſſon to Youth. And as it is now likely, among others, to be a ſtanding Exerciſe for many ſucceeding Setts of young Speakers among us, ſo no real Friend to Virtue and Goodneſs need be under any Pain, if Lines ſo truly *Britiſh*, ſo compleatly good and virtuous, were liſped out with the firſt Rudiments of Language by every Child around him.

With Regard to the young Gentlemen who ſo lately entertained the Town with this Performance, the Applauſe they met with, from crouded and diſcerning Audiences, during the ſeveral Nights of its Repreſentation, is the beſt Proof of their Merit, as it will be their juſteſt Praiſe and higheſt Encouragement. Each Speaker, to the very youngeſt Child concerned in it, acquired Honor in his Part; and ſome of thoſe who appeared in the principal Characters, were diſtinguiſhed in an eminent Degree. For having the Happineſs to be poſſeſſed of a juſt *philoſophic Taſte*, a Fund of *Claſſic Knowledge*, and a true Reliſh for *poetic Beauty* (which are Qualities ſeldom falling to the Share of the *mere Actor*) they entered into their Author's Spirit; *taſted* and *felt* his ſublime Sentiments,---and taught others to do ſo too! This being the Caſe, our venerable Hermit, not to mention others, could not fail to be a ſhining Character, and perhaps never appeared to greater Advantage in any Place than now in the Seat of Learning!---

The Kindneſs of the Gentlemen who politely obliged us with the inſtrumental Parts of the *Muſic* is to be acknowledged. As to the young Ladies, who were ſo great an Ornament to the whole Repreſentation, by their Performance of the *vocal Parts*, the moſt grateful Acknowledgments have been already made to them by ſome of thoſe young Favourites of the *Muſes*, on whom they conferred ſo great an Obligation, and therefore ſuch Acknowledgments ought not to be ſeparated from this Account.

All I ſhall ſay is, that as the engaging Condeſcenſion of theſe Ladies conferred an Obligation on their Friends, it did Honor to their Education. For to ſee a Number of young Proficients in Muſic and Oratory, capable of repreſenting to Advantage, in all the Complexity of its Parts, ſo difficult and beautiful a Performance as that of *Alfred*, would be an Honor to the Taſte and Improvement of any Country. And it muſt be doubly ſo to ſee theſe Talents and Improvements reſerved for the moſt exalted Subjects, and beſtowed for none but the nobleſt Purpoſes!

What theſe Purpoſes were, is fully explained in the following Epilogue, containing a moral Application of the Whole to the preſent Times; which, however, ought not to be publiſhed in this Place, without proper Acknowledgments to the ingenious young Orator, whoſe feeling and pathetic Manner of ſpeaking it, procured it the kindeſt Reception, and rendered it a Concluſion not wholly unworthy to follow the ſublime and intereſting Scenes for which it was written.

Occaſional EPILOGUE *for the young Gentlemen of the College of* Philadelphia, *who, for their Improvement in Oratory, acted* Alfred, *in* January, 1757.

[*Spoken by Mr.* DUCHE, *junior, who acted the Part of* Alfred.]

TO rouſe the ſlumb'ring *Virtue* of the FREE,
And ſhew what *gen'rous* BRITONS ſtill ſhould be;
To fire the Breaſt to Deeds of *publick Worth*,
And call th' impatient Soul of *Glory* forth;
To breathe *Humanity* into the Heart,
And every nobler Feeling to impart:---
For this, To-night, with trembling Hope and Fear,
We humbly dar'd to greet your candid Ear;
We bade *heroic Ages* roll anew,
And call'd our *glorious* ALFRED back to View.
In awful Pomp, the Godlike Chief appears,
From his deep Slumber of a thouſand Years.

How dreadful is the Scene! the Theme how great!
Expiring *Freedom* and a *ſuffering* State!
Here, DANISH *Fury* ſpreading o'er the Land!
There, ALFRED riſing with his ardent Band!
Celeſtial *Angels* gliding in his Train;
And *Muſic* warbling round in liquid Strain!
Order reſtor'd, where *lawleſs Rapine* rag'd;
And, in the Conflict, Heaven and Earth engag'd!
Such are our Themes:---O be Diſcernment ſhewn;
And, in theſe *ſtoried Woes*, behold your own.
Let not theſe Scenes paſs unimprov'd away;
A Moment's Gaze, the Wonder of a Day!
Our Aim is not, by idle Strokes of Art,
To pleaſe the Eye, but reach the Life and Heart.

See! more than *Daniſh Rage*, with bloody Hand,
Spreads Death and Slaughter o'er this proſtrate Land!
Our hoary Sires, our Youths and Matrons round,
In mingled Carnage glut the gaping Ground;
Their *unavenged* GHOSTS---forgive this Woe;
Alas! the Voice of Nature bids it flow---
Their *unavenged* GHOSTS ſtalk o'er the Plain,
Where nought but Night and Deſolation reign;
And to the dull cold waining *Moon* complain-----

Then hear, Oh hear! your *murder'd Brethrens* Cries;
And, rouz'd by *Pity*, and by *Vengeance*, riſe!
Pluck every Seed of DISCORD from your Breaſt;
Be *brave!* be *one*---and HEAVEN ſhall do the reſt!

For lo! to chear our Hope and bring Relief,
Glad o'er the *Atlantic* comes the *gallant Chief*;
Before whoſe Arm our Foes have often fled,
And black *Rebellion* hid her gory Head.
Be you but BRITONS, as an ALFRED he;
And *War* and *Rapine* ſoon ſhall ceaſe to be.

To Miſs HOPKINSON, *on her excellent Performance of the* vocal *Parts in an* Oratorial Exerciſe *at the* College *of* Philadelphia.

TO Thee, ſweet *Harmoniſt*, in grateful Lays,
A kindred *Muſe* her ſofteſt Tribute pays;
Bids every Art with every Grace combine,
For thy fair Brow the Laureat Wreath to twine:
Bleſt, would a Smile from thee reward her Care,
And doubly bleſt, would'ſt thou the Garland wear.

Tell me, ye Powers, whence all this Tranſport ſprings?
Why beats my Breaſt when SERAPHINA ſings?
I feel, I feel, each ſtruggling Paſſion wake,
And, rous'd by Turns, my raptur'd Boſom ſhake.
Heav'ns! with what Force the varying Accents move,
I joy, I mourn, I rage, I melt, I love.
Each Power, each Spring, each Movement of my Soul,
Charm'd by her Voice, all bend to her Controul.

Not half ſo ſweet the Lark's ſhrill ſoaring Lay,
Whoſe ſprightly Matin wakes the ſlumb'ring Day;
Not half ſo ſoft the lonely Night-Bird's Strain,
Whoſe penſive Warblings lull the weary Swain:
Leſs plaintive flows the Turtle's Love-lorn Tale;
Leſs ſweet the ſweeteſt Note that wakes the Dale.

But oh! when ſuch ſoft Charms their Influence lend,
To gain the faireſt Prize, the nobleſt End;
To kindle in each Breaſt the Patriot Flame,
And urge each Arm to Deeds of martial Fame;
To bid ſtern Vengeance riſe with rigid Hand,
Cruſh the proud Foe, and ſave a ſinking Land;
To make each Virtue grace the Public Weal,
And Juſtice, Mercy, Goodneſs, Truth prevail;
When ſuch the Themes, and ſuch the vocal Charms,
What thrilling Tranſport every Boſom warms?

Each Senſe, each Paſſion, all the Soul is mov'd;
Each Ear is raviſh'd, and each Heart improv'd.
The liſtening Throng, in dumb Attention pauſe,
And ſilent Rapture ſpeaks their juſt Applauſe.

Philadelphia,
January 18, 1757. J. DUCHE.

To Miſs LAWRENCE, *for her kind Aſſiſtance on the ſame Occaſion.*

THE pleaſing Taſk be mine, ſweet Maid!
To ſpread thy growing Fame;
For early Virtues ſuch as thine
An early Honor claim.

2.

'Twas nobly done to lend thy Voice,
And ſoft harmonious Song;
When *Freedom* was the rapt'rous Theme,
That warbled from thy Tongue.

3.

Yet, lovely Fair! 'tis not thy Voice,
Or Song we moſt admire;
Good Nature and the good Intent
A nobler Praiſe require.

4.

Not always is the Merit plac'd,
In the Performer's Skill;
'Tis not the Deed obliges moſt;
The Virtue's in the Will.

5.

Thus ſtill proceed, above all Pride;
Such Themes be ever thine!
So to the *Good* ſhalt thou be dear,
And favour'd by the NINE!

Philadelphia,
February 1, 1757. F. HOPKINSON.

From the Gazetteer *and* London Daily Advertiſer, September 9, 1756.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

A Copy of the following came into my hands by accident, and as it is wrote in the true Gallican ſtile, may perhaps afford ſome ſmall entertainment to your readers; 'twas wrote by the Colonel of a regiment now in garriſon at Fort St. Philip's to his friend in Paris; it may perhaps be needleſs to obſerve, that from the gentleman's name we may conclude he was born on the banks of the Garonne, which is allowed to be the nurſery of heroes; his manner of writing would indeed have juſtified that conjecture, even if he had not ſubſcribed himſelf De Puffacrac.

Yours, &c. P. L.

My dear friend,

Our army has performed wonders; but that is no wonder; it would indeed have been a wonder if they had not. To men accuſtomed to conqueſt and glory, nothing ſeems difficult; they behaved on this glorious occaſion with an ardour becoming Frenchmen; ſo uncommonly brave, as if the diadem which adorns his Majeſty's brows (or rather indeed receives its luſtre from them) was to have been the reward of each man's valour; a Corporal* in the regiment I have the honour to command, gave on the day of the general aſſault the moſt ſingular proof of heroiſm that perhaps this or any age has ſeen; a cannon ball having carried off his head, he lay ſtretched among the ſlain; his comrade and companion in glory, who ſaw him fall, was lamenting his fate; "Courage, my friend, ſaid the Corporal, the loſs of a head is but a trifle in compariſon to the glory we ſhall reap on this occaſion; had I ten thouſand, I ſhould loſe them all without murmuring; Oh! for one hour more of life to ſee this important fortreſs added to our Monarch's other conqueſts; I envy you the happineſs of life, not for the ſake of a few trifling moments which ſoon vaniſh, but for the laſting, the everlaſting honour which muſt crown this glorious day; but that I may not be without ſome ſhare of glory, here take my head, and I conjure you do not refuſe your friend this his laſt requeſt."

The other promiſed he would religiouſly perform whatever he ſhould deſire; then ſaid he eagerly, "My friend, I may perhaps even yet do ſome little ſervice to his Majeſty." The Surgeon who ſtood by, and from whom I have this relation, knowing the danger to which a man is expoſed in this warm country, without a head, deſired he would be ſpeedy in his demand, for his caſe was extremely dangerous. "I know it Sir, ſaid the Corporal, I am not weak enough to believe I ever can recover, or if I ſhould, alas! of what ſervice can I be to my country without a head." The Surgeon endeavoured to comfort him, by aſſuring him there were many countries, but eſpecially in E--------, it was common to give the direction of publick affairs to ſuch people; "Alas! ſaid the Corporal, 'tis in vain to flatter me, I feel myſelf going, my deſire then is this, that you would ram my head into a cannon, and fire it at the enemy; it may perhaps do execution, ſo I ſhall be revenged of our enemies, and triumph in my death; farewel, live and conquer."--- He would have ſaid more, but the chaplain inſiſted on his being buried immediately. Thus died a man worthy of a better fate, and a higher ſtation. Let the manner of his death convince the enemies of France, that a zeal for the honour of their King, a thirſt of glory, and an unbounded love of France, are the true characteriſticks of a Frenchman.

* *This Corporal was, it ſeems, nearly related to the Soldier mentioned to have given his Comrade his Bullets, as he lay dying at the Siege of Fort St. Philip.*

Laſt Night Capt. Gregory arrived here in a ſhort Paſſage from Dublin, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 8.

SINCE the Conſternation occaſioned by the late Fire has abated, the Porte has reſumed its Attention to publick Affairs. We have received from Poland, where we chiefly correſpond, different Advices of the Differences between the Empreſs Queen of Hungary, and the King of Pruſſia. The Grand Vizir, in order to obtain a perfect Account of them to lay before the Grand Signior, applied to the Imperial and French Ambaſſadors, for ſome Eclairciſſements of theſe Affairs, who very readily communicated what had come to their Knowledge. The Grand Signior, upon the Report made to him by the Grand Vizir, declared, "That if the Empreſs Queen was attacked, he hoped ſhe would triumph over her Enemies: That the Peace he maintained with her being ſincere, he ſhould continue to obſerve inviolably the Treaties upon which the good Underſtanding between them ſubſiſted; and that if her Imperial Majeſty ſhould, in Conſequence of the War, be obliged to withdraw her Troops from Hungary, ſhe might employ them all ſafely, and rely upon the Security of his Word, as upon that of a Friend and good Neighbour."

Warſaw, Oct. 20. The King being complimented upon his Arrival here by the Poliſh Nobleſſe, ſaid to them, "My Misfortunes, Gentlemen, are well known to you, but I have this Conſolation in my own Breaſt, that I did not bring them upon myſelf, and it is a true Satisfaction to me to find myſef among my faithful Poles." Things are perfectly quiet in this Kingdom, having no Confederacies or Diſturbances of any Sort.

Vienna, Oct. 30. The Retreat of the Pruſſian Army from Bohemia is the more agreeable to their Imperial Majeſties, as Count Brown will be enabled by its Abſence to cover the Frontiers during the Winter, to harraſs the Pruſſians in their Quarters, and to make proper Diſpoſitions for opening the Campaign early in the Spring, with ſuperior Forces. Six Companies of Sclavonian Cavalry, headed by General Nadaſti, arrived here the Day before Yeſterday, with a Battalion of the Regiment of the Teutonick Order. Theſe Troops were reviewed Yeſterday by their Imperial Majeſties, and afterwards continued their March in order to join Marſhal Brown's Army. It is reported that Prince Charles of Lorrain will ſoon come here from the Low Countries, to aſſiſt in ſettling the Plan of Operations for the enſuing Campaign.

Paris, Nov. 1. The Trouble and Expence of our late Armaments are ſufficiently recompenſed by the Conqueſt of Minorca and the taking of Oſwego, and in general we have abundant Reaſon to be ſatisfied with our Situation Abroad; but Affairs at Home give us no ſmall Uneaſineſs. The Diviſion between the Clergy and Parliament, which, inſtead of being healed up, grows every Day worſe and worſe; and the Complaints concerning the Adminiſtration of the Finances, are ſuch important and ſerious Objects, that it is feared all the Attention of our Miniſtry will ſcarce be ſufficient to calm our domeſtick Troubles, and extinguiſh the Flames of a War Abroad.

Nov. 5. The Port-Mahon Privateer has carried into Breſt, the Lady, an Engliſh Ship, of 160 Tons, bound to Philadelphia. She had on board, among other Things, 12 Cannon, and ſome Arms, for a Privateer fitting out at New-York.

Frankfort, Nov. 5. The Retreat of his Pruſſian Majeſty into Saxony, and his Departure from thence for Berlin, is attributed to the March of the Ruſſians; and it is whiſpered, that Monarch will appear to have taken his Meaſures as wiſely for the Defence of his own Country, as for diſconcerting the Project of Count Bruhl. In the mean time, there is nothing more certain than that an Army of Obſervation is forming in the Empire, which may poſſibly facilitate a Negotiation for reſtoring Peace.

Vienna, Nov. 1. A new Convention has been lately concluded between this Court and that of France, in Conſequence of which, excluſive of the Body of Auxiliaries that are to march into Bohemia, another and a ſtronger Corps will be employed in making a Diverſion; but where, or in what Manner, is an impenetrable Secret.

Paris, Nov. 8. Shipbuilding is now carried on at Breſt with more Vigour than ever. 'Tis computed that next Spring the Armament at this Place will be as formidable to the Engliſh as it was in the Reign of Louis XIV. and that the Port of Dunkirk, which is repairing with the utmoſt Expedition, will moleſt them in as great a Degree as it did heretofore.

The Court hath received Advice, that the Ruſſians were in Courland the 6th of October; ſo that at this Time they ought to be in Pruſſia.

Camp at Budin, Nov. 5. As the Pruſſians retired from Bohemia, General Hadik always followed and harraſſed them. He has taken many Priſoners, and a great deal of Baggage. The Deſertion of the Enemy is greater than ever.

Warſaw, Oct. 30. According to Letters from Livonia and Courland, the Ruſſian Army is in full March; and M. de Stoffel, the Quarter-maſter General, is employed in Poliſh Livonia in preparing Quarters, and forming Magazines for them. They are to pay ready Money for every Thing; and in order to prevent Trouble, the Price of Proviſions is going to be ſettled.

Vienna, Nov. 16. Our auguſt Sovereign has claimed in all the Forms the Succour of the Germanick Body, by virtue of the Guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction, and Treaty of Dreſden. Her Majeſty hath alſo claimed the Aſſiſtance of the Crowns of France and Sweden, as Guarantees of the Peace of Weſtphalia. The Grand Signior has permitted our Court to purchaſe 4000 Horſes for remounting the Cavalry.

Paris, Nov. 19. When the Men of War at Rochfort join thoſe at Breſt there will be in that Port a Fleet of 31 large Ships compleatly armed, and 12 Frigates. The India Company are fitting out 14 Ships at Port L'Orient, half of which will be armed Veſſels. They are to be eſcorted to a certain Latitude by a Squadron of Men of War. That Company's Advice Frigate is at length put to Sea with a fair Wind.

Paris, Nov. 22. Saturday an Expreſs arrived at Verſailles from Holland, with advice that the Dutch have ſigned a Treaty of Neutrality.

An hundred and twenty Men belonging to the Train of Artillery are ordered to embark at Breſt, together with ſome Miners, for Canada.

LONDON.

November 2. We hear that the King of Pruſſia, having certain Intelligence that a Copy of the late Treaty with France, was in the Queen of Poland's Cabinet, ſent an Officer to demand the Cabinet, and bring it with him; the firſt Part of his Errand he performed, but his Reſpect to her Majeſty's Refuſal was near coſting him his Head, which would actually have been the Caſe, had not the ſecond Meſſenger brought it with him; the firſt having been under an Arreſt, and Sentence at the ſame Time, in caſe of its being carried off,

They write from Francfort, that the Prince of Tour and Taxis, Poſt-maſter General, has ſignified, by her Imperial Majeſty's Orders, to all the Publiſhers of Gazettes, Courants, and other Papers of Intelligence throughout the Empire, not to inſert any Manifeſtoes or Reſcripts of the King of Pruſſia's at their Peril.

The French Succours that were to aſſemble on the 25th of laſt Month, conſiſting of 33 Battalions, and 6 Squadrons, and for whoſe Uſe a Train of 40 Pieces of Cannon, with Pontoons, &c. were drawn out of the Magazines of Straſburgh, have been countermanded, ſo that no foreign Troops, of the French Nation at leaſt, will enter into Germany this Year.

Upon the late Change in the Adminiſtration, Admiral Knowles's Sailing has been ſomewhat retarded; but we have the Pleaſure to inform the Publick, that the Face of Affairs is ſo much turned in our Favour, that very ſhortly an important Blow may be expected to be ſtruck, to the Aſtoniſhment of one particular Power.

Laſt Night ſeveral Peers and great Perſons met at the King's-Head Tavern, in Pall-mall, to conſult upon a proper Change of Power, in order to redreſs the preſent Perturbations.

It is confidently reported, that both the Hanoverians and Heſſians have, in Conſequence of the King of Pruſſia's Repreſentations by Baron Lentulus, received Orders to prepare for embarking on their Return to Germany.

The Workmen of the ſeveral Dock-yards work extra Hours to complete the ſeveral Ships ſhortly going to Sea.

Nov. 9. The Prince Edward man of war has taken the Gloria privateer, of Bourdeaux, of 8 carriage guns, 18 ſwivels, and 100 men. She was ſo leaky that they were obliged to burn her after taking out her men.

The Blakeney privateer has drove aſhore a French privateer on the iſlands of Bayonne

We hear from good authority, that debates run very high in the greateſt aſſembly at preſent ſitting in this nation, about the method of enquiry into the conduct of admiral Byng, whether it ſhall be by parliament, or a court-martial? For ſome few days paſt the former ſeemed to prevail; but now it is thought the lattter will take place, as ſome ſteps of form, preparative to the opening of a court-martial, are again going on; but neither the preſident, nor the members that are to form this court, are yet nominated; neither the time or place.

A great many ſenators are already come to town, and by accounts received from different parts of the country, there is ſtrong reaſon to believe that it will be the greateſt meeting in St. Stephen's Chapel which has been known for many years; nay, it is thought, that but few members will be wanting at this critical juncture. Lodgings about Weſtminſter, Pall-Mall, &c. are exceſſively dear, being reſerved for members of parliament.

This morning we hear, that a commiſſion is forming, appointing admiral Boſcawen preſident, and two commodores and fourteen captains, members of the expected court-martial.

Preparations are making for the Trial of ſome other Land-Officers come or coming from Gibraltar, which are expected ſhortly to come on.

It is ſaid that Admiral Knowls ſets out To-morrow for Portſmouth, to take upon him the Command of the Fleet.

It is ſaid, that on the Application of a certain great Prince to the Court of Denmark, relative to the preſent State of Things, and the Troubles that are like to ariſe in Germany, Aſſurances were given, that the Forces of that Crown would be always employed ſo as to protect the Proteſtant Intereſt, and ſupport the Freedom of the Germanick Body to the utmoſt.

The new Miniſtry will all be declared, kiſs Hands, &c. on Thurſday next.

The Right Honourable the Lord Barrington continues Secretary at War, and Charles Townſend, Eſq; ſucceeds as Treaſurer of the Chambers.

The Admirals Weſt and Smith are both to have Seats at the Admiralty Board.

It is ſaid that there will be a new Aſſeſſment of the Land Tax, by which, inſtead of producing Two Millions a Year, at Four Shillings in the Pound, it will produce double the Sum.

November 16. We hear the Earl of Hillſborough will be created Earl of Ipſwich, in England.

On Friday an Expreſs was diſpatched from hence for the Court of Madrid, in Conſequence of ſome Advices received from our Miniſter there upon Matters of Importance.

It is ſaid that the King of Spain has propoſed freſh Terms of bringing about a Peace between this Kingdom and France.

We hear that the Empreſs Queen of Hugary has deſired a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between her and the King of Pruſſia, in order to have the ſeveral Matters in Diſpute finally and amicably adjuſted, for which Purpoſe the Engliſh and Dutch Miniſters are at preſent very buſy.

Enquiry will ſhortly be made into the Muſter-Rolls of the ſeveral Regiments, to aſcertain the Number in each, and whether they have now their full Compliment of Men, it being reported that the Regiments late at Minorca were greatly deficient in Number.

The Warrant Officers of ſeveral Ships at Chatham have received Orders to repair on board, in order to prepare them for the Sea with as much Expedition as poſſible.

An Expreſs is arrived from the Czarina to his Majeſty.

Sir George Lyttleton will be created Lord Lyttleton, Baron of Frankley, an antient Seat belonging to the Family.

The Lord Chancellor continuing reſolved to reſign the Great-Seal, we hear it will be put in Commiſſion, and that the Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, Mr. Baron Smyth, and Mr. Juſtice Wilmot, will be the Commiſſioners; the Maſter of the Rolls having declined it.

By Lord Chancellor's Reſignation under the above Circumſtances, Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield will, in Courſe, ſit as Speaker of the Houſe of Lords.

By a Letter from Amſterdam we are informed, that the Diſputes among the Clergy and Parliament of France are ſo high, and Finances ſo low, that the Maritime Affairs are greatly checked thereby; that the Reinforcements intended for America will not be ready to ſail till the next Year; and three Ships of the late Galiſſoniere's Squadron are condemned at Toulon, as unfit for the Royal Navy, and ordered to be ſold for the Merchant's Service.

We hear the following Lords and Gentlemen are appointed to ſucceed thoſe who have reſigned or died.

Treaſury. Duke of Devonſhire, firſt Lord, in the Room of the Duke of New-Caſtle, reſigned; Robert Nugent, Eſq; Lord Duncannon, in the Room of Henry Furneſe, Eſq; deceaſed; and James Grenville, Eſq; in the Room of the Honourable Piercy Windham Obrien, reſigned.

Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Councellor. Henry Legge, Eſq; in the Room of Sir George Lyttleton, created a Peer.

Secretaries of State. Earl of Holderneſſe, and William Pitt, Eſq; in the Room of Henry Fox, Eſq;

Admiralty. Earl Temple, firſt Lord, in the Room of Lord Anſon; Admiral Boſcawen, Admiral Weſt, in the Room of Sir William Rowley; Dr. Hay, in the Room of Lord Hyde; John Pitt, Eſq; in the Room of Lord Duncannon; Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq; in the Room of Lord Bateman; and Gilbert Elliot, Eſq, in the Room of the Honourable Richard Edgecumbe.

Treaſurer of the Navy. George Grenville, Eſq;

Joint Paymaſters. Lord Duplin;------Potter, Eſq; in the Room of the Earl of Darlington.

Treaſurer of the Houſhould. Lord Bateman, in the Room of Lord Berkley of Stratton.

Comptroller. Honourable Richard Edgecumbe, in the Room of Lord Buckinghamſhire, now a Lord of the Bed-Chamber.

The Honourable William Pitt, Eſq; is not gone to Bath (as ſaid in ſome of the Papers) but is at Haynes, near Bromley, in Kent, about ten Miles from London, that upon any emergent Occaſion he may be in Town in little leſs than an Hour.

An Expreſs arrived Yeſterday from the Pruſſian Court.

Negotiations for Peace, either general, or ſo as to unite the Powers of Pruſſia and Auſtria, are certainly upon the Tapis. Count Collerado, the Imperial Miniſter, has frequent private Audiences: And it is ſuppoſed, that France is not leſs alarmed at our Change in the Miniſtry, than the French Fleet evidently appeared to be at the late Change of our Naval Commander in the Mediterranean.

We are aſſured the Right Honourable the Earl of Hardwicke reſigns as Chancellor To-day, and the Seals To-morrow.

The Merchants in Holland have received Advices from Marſeilles, that the War has already brought the greateſt Calamity poſſible on that and other populous Cities in France, their Manufactures decaying, their Commerce being entirely at a Stand, and Credit, by repeated Bankruptcies, ſo much ſunk, that the little Buſineſs ſtill left is with much Difficulty carried on.

We hear that great Quantities of Ship Timber are contracting for in Scotland and Ireland, for the Service of the Royal Navy.

Tranſports are taken up to carry the Hanoverian Troops home; and next Tueſday four Regiments, with General Somerfield, and the Train of Artillery, will embark at Chatham.

Nov. 20. Private Letters from ſeveral Parts of Germany intimate, that his Pruſſian Majeſty's Manifeſtoes have made ſtrong and general Impreſſions on the free Cities, who are ſenſible, not only of the Arts that have been uſed to extend the Power of the Romiſh Church, but alſo to divide the Proteſtants, and to revive the Animoſities between the Lutherans and the Reformed, which, through the Care of the Magiſtrates, and the Moderation of the Clergy, were in a Manner on the Point of being extinguiſhed.

By a Letter from Nottingham we are informed, that all kinds of Grain are ſo much bought up and engroſſed in that County, that even Oats are purchaſed with Difficulty, and at a high Price, for the Uſe of the Cattle.

On Wedneſday arrived at Spithead the Colcheſter and Deptford, and 22 Tranſports, from the Mediterranean, who have brought the good old General Blakeney, Lord Effingham and Family; the latter came on Shore the ſame Evening; the General not till laſt Night at Five o' Clock, who was received with great Joy, the Town illuminated, and Bells ringing.

There are four Regiments from Mahon, three to go to Norwich, and one to Plymouth.

All the Officers expected on Admiral Byng's Account are come.

Nov. 23. We are informed that ſeveral Applications have been made to his Majeſty in Council by the Magiſtrates of Briſtol, Liverpool, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and ſeveral other Sea-ports in this Kingdom, relating to the exceſſive Price of Corn, and all other Kinds of Grain, and repreſenting the ill Conſequences that will neceſſarily reſult therefrom to his Majeſty's Subjects in general, eſpecially to thoſe of the poorer Sort, unleſs ſome immediate Stop is put thereto; and that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to receive the ſaid ſeveral Applications, and to order his Privy Council to meet in the Council Chamber, at the Cock pit, Whitehall, To-morrow at 12 o' Clock, to conſider this Affair. And we hear the Lord Mayor of London, as likewiſe the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, are to attend the Privy Council at that time.

The new Lords of the Admiralty met for the firſt time on Friday Morning by eight o' Clock, and did not break up till near five in the Afternoon.

On Friday the Lords of the Admiralty put the Union Man of War, of 90 Guns, into Commiſſion, and gave the Command to Captain James Galbraith.

We hear that Orders have been ſent to ſome Officers of Rank and Command, not to appear at Court till ſuch time as they have cleared up their Characters, reſpecting their Conduct in the late unhappy Affair in the Mediterranean.

It is now confidently aſſerted that Admiral Byng will be tried by a Court Martial at Deptford, and not at Chatham, as its Appointment at the former Place will be attended with much leſs Expence to the Government, aud be much more commodious for the Parties obliged to attend it; but that it will be poſtponed till a parliamentary Enquiry has been made into the late Meaſures; by which Means Mr. Byng will be enabled to give his Evidence, which, in caſe of Conviction, muſt of Courſe be cut off.

We hear that the new Miniſtry being reſolved to make America their chief Object of military Attention, have

☞ A few NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS are ſtill to be had of D. HALL.

ordered 12 complete Regiments for that Service, which is the Occaſion of the preſent Preſs.

We hear that Grants, to the Value of 6000 l. per Annum, had been made to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, juſt before his late Reſignation.

Nov. 25. Tueſday General Blakeney waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and was moſt graciouſly received. He likewiſe waited on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

Yeſterday the Tranſports, to the Number of 12, being ready, four Battalions of the Hanoverians embarked at Chatham, in order to their going home, and as ſoon as theſe Tranſports return, they will take the ſame Number, ſo that in three Voyages they will be carried from hence. Four Battalions are ſtill encamped on Cox's Heath, notwithſtanding the Severity of the Weather.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Sunderland Man of War into Commiſſion, and given the Command to Captain James Webb.

It is ſaid that ſome Land Officers, lately arrived from the Mediterranean, are preparing to make a Defence, upon an Enquiry ſhortly to be made into their Conduct.

Some conſiderable Changes in the Adminiſtration of Ireland are expected to take Place ſhortly.

Some cruizing Ships of War are ordered to be got ready to cruize upon the French Coaſt, in order to check the Inſolence of the Enemy's Privateers, which are very numerous, and greatly annoy our Trade.

Yeſterday Earl Temple, Lord Mansfield, Lord Bateman, and R. Edgecumbe, Eſq; were ſworn Privy Counſellors at St. James's.

The ſame Day the Hon. Henry Legge, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lords of the Treaſury lately appointed, took their Seats at that Board; as did Earl Temple, firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and the other Lords at their Board.

We hear the Duke of Bedford will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Littleton is appointed Chief Juſtice in Eyre, in the Room of Lord Sandys, who will be choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

Orders are ſent from the Admiralty for all Ships under ſailing Orders to proceed directly to Sea.

An intire Prohibition will ſoon be laid on the Exportation of Corn.

Nov. 30. The Members of the Court-Martial for the Trial of Admiral Byng are compoſing, tho' no Preſident is as yet appointed; but ſome Perſons of Penetration are of Opinion, that unleſs his Trial comes on before the Parliament meets, their Commiſſion will be ſuperſeded.

A Reſolution is come to, for having a Fleet next Spring, conſiſting of not leſs than 40 Ships of the Line, beſides Fireſhips, Frigates, &c. when ſome grand Expedition will be undertaken.

There are upwards of 30 Preſs Gangs come up the River, and a very warm Preſs for Seamen is daily expected.

According to ſome Letters by the laſt Mail from Bruſſels, the Rumour of Peace was revived there; and, it is ſaid, that two great Powers have offered their Mediation for terminating not only the Differences in Germany, but likewiſe all the other Diſputes, which, at preſent, embroil the principal Powers in Europe.

The Reaſon aſſigned for the French having ſent Home the Garriſon of Oſwego ſo ſoon is, that M. de Montealm, Dieſkaw's Succeſſor, had determined to draw out all the regular Forces at Montreal and Canada, amounting to about 8000 Men, together with all the Militia, and in ſhort all who were capable of bearing Arms, old or young, in order to cruſh Lord Loudon before his People ſhould have recovered from their Conſternation occaſioned by the fatal Loſs of Oſwego: So that had the Engliſh Priſoners remained in America, they muſt have been guarded by Women.

It is reported the French have ten Men of War in the Eaſt-Indies.

We hear there will not be a Meeting at the Cockpit the Night before that of the Parliament to hear the King's Speech read as uſual, previous to his Majeſty's ſpeaking it in the Houſe of Peers.

Laſt Sunday on the Return of General Blakeney from Court, where he had been congratulated by all true Britons on his being created a Peer, his Chariot was followed thro' Pall-mall, &c. to his Lodgings, not only by common but genteel People, with Acclamations of Applauſe.

It is ſaid there will not be any Operas this Seaſon, the Nobility and Gentry perceive they ſhall have other Uſes for their Money than to part with it for a Song.

Private Letters by the laſt Flanders Mail ſay, that the Number of Troops which the French have tranſported to Corſica, amounts to 7000, and that they have left two Men of War in one of the Ports of that Iſland, the Tranſports being returned to Antibes.

The Right Hon. the Earl Temple, firſt Lord of the Admiralty, is ill of a Fever, and attended by two Phyſicians.

To Morrow Night there will be a great Meeting of Members of both Houſes of Parliament at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

December 2. According to ſome Letters from Germany by Yeſterday's Flanders Mail, the march of the Ruſſian Troops towards Pruſſia is countermanded, in conſequence of the Sovereign of that Empire being made ſenſible of the Artifices of the Auſtrian and Saxon Miniſters, who for ſeveral Years paſt had miſrepreſented the conduct and meaſures of the King of Pruſſia, in order to get the Court of Peterſburgh to abet their ſchemes.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; was at Court, and was ſome Time with his Majeſty in his Cloſet.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. *William* Pitt, *Eſq*; was at Court, and was ſome Time with his Majeſty in his Cloſet.

His MAJESTY's moſt Gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday, the ſecond Day of December, 1756.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together in a Conjuncture which highly requires the Deliberation, Advice, and Aſſiſtance of Parliament; and I truſt, that (under the Guidance of Divine Providence) Union and Firmneſs in My affectionate People will carry Me, with Honour, thro' all Difficulties; and finally vindicate the Dignity of My Crown, and its indubitable Rights, againſt the antient Enemy of theſe Kingdoms.

The Succour and Preſervation of America cannot but conſtitute a main Object of My Attention and Solicitude; and the growing Dangers, to which our Colonies may ſtand expoſed from our late Loſſes in thoſe Parts, demand Reſolutions of Vigour and Diſpatch.

An adequate and firm Defence at Home muſt have the chief Place in My Thoughts; and in this great View, I have nothing ſo much at Heart, as that no Ground of Diſſatisfaction may remain in My People.

To this End, a National Militia, planned and regulated with equal Regard to the juſt Rights of My Crown and People, may, in Time, become one good Reſource, in caſe of general Danger; and I recommend the framing of ſuch a Militia to the Care and Diligence of My Parliament.

The unnatural Union of Councils Abroad, the Calamities, which, in Conſequence of this unhappy Conjunction, may, by Irruptions of foreign Armies into the Empire, ſhake its Conſtitution, overturn its Syſtem, and threaten Oppreſſion to the Proteſtant Intereſt there, are Events which muſt ſenſibly affect the Minds of this Nation, and have fixed the Eyes of Europe on this new and dangerous Criſis.

The Body of My Electoral Troops, which I ordered hither at the Deſire of My Parliament, I have directed to return to My Dominions in Germany; relying, with Pleaſure, on the Spirit and Zeal of My People, in Defence of My Perſon and Realm.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper Eſtimates to be laid, in due Time, before you; and I rely on your Wiſdom, that you will prefer more vigorous Efforts (tho' attended with large Expence) to a leſs effectual, and therefore leſs frugal, Plan of War.

I have placed before you the Dangers and Neceſſities of the Publick; it will be your Care to lay, in ſuch a Manner, the Burdens you may judge unavoidable, as will leaſt diſtreſs and exhauſt My People.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot here be unmindful of the Sufferings of the poorer Sort, from the preſent high Price of Corn, and the Diſturbances which have ariſen therefrom; and I recommend to you to conſider of proper Proviſions for preventing the like Miſchiefs hereafter.

Unproſperous Events of War in the Mediterranean have drawn from My Subjects ſignal Proofs, how dearly they tender My Honour, and that of My Crown; and they cannot, on My Part, fail to meet with juſt Returns of unwearied Care, and unceaſing Endeavours for the Glory, Proſperity, and Happineſs of My People.

Dublin, December 7. We hear that Lord Forbes is to get the Command of the Regiment now raiſing in this Kingdom, which is to conſiſt of 1200 Men; that Major Norman is to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Peter Cheſter, Eſq; Major.

We hear that ten Regiments, conſiſting of 1000 Men each, will ſpeedily be ordered for America, viz. four Regiments from this Kingdom, and ſix from England.

Extract of a private Letter from London, dated Nov. 23.

"Yeſterday General Blakeney waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and met with a moſt gracious and kind Reception. The King talked a conſiderable Time to that brave old Veteran, who in his Journey, as well as upon his Arrival here, met with all due Honours. Admiral Byng will ſoon be tried, for whom People begin now to have Doubts and Fears, and wiſh that Juſtice may be done to the Nation. Articles of Impeachment are now preparing againſt certain Perſons, who lately had conſiderable Employments. The Duke of Newcaſtle, who hath refuſed any Place or Penſion, attends the King's Levee conſtantly; but ſome certain diſcarded Perſons have not been at Court ſince the Loſs of Employment. It is ſaid that the Parliament will ſoon be diſſolved after their Meeting, and that a new One will be immediately elected; that Enquiry will be made in both Houſes into the Conduct of the Miniſtry; the Loſs of Minorca, and of Oſwego; of the Condition of the Fleet and the Army for ſome Years paſt; the Expences thereof; and how the Money granted for their Support hath been applied; and that for the future there are to be triennial Parliaments."

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, November 3.

"Admiral Hawke, with Part of his Fleet, remains here; the reſt are ſent out on a Cruize, and have taken two Prizes, one a fine Ship belonging to Marſeilles, mounting 20 Guns, the other a French Polac, mounting 12; both which are ſent in here."

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

Yeſterday Captain Rees arrived here in a very ſhort Paſſage from Madeira, by whom we have the following Extract of a Letter, dated January 13, 1757.

"A Ship is juſt arrived from London, which left Falmouth the Firſt Inſtant, and brings Advice, that 12 Regiments would be ready to embark for America by the 10th of this Month, and were to be convoyed by 10 Ships of the Line: That Admiral Knowles had been but 12 Days in the Bay of Biſcay, when he was recalled, and the Admirals Moſtyn and Holbourne ſent to command in his Stead: That Admiral Hawke was off of Plymouth: That Admiral Coates was to command a Fleet for Jamaica: That a great Number of the Martineco Fleet are conducted ſafe into England: And that Admiral Norris commands a Fleet for the Eaſt-Indies. The Captain of the Veſſel that brought theſe Advices, chaced four large Ships for 24 Hours, and came within Gun-ſhot of them, when he could perceive they were full of Soldiers. They were ſteering Weſt by North, and were Veſſels from 22 to 36 Guns. He exchanged ſome Shot with one of them of 22 Guns, but was glad to get off. He ſays French Merchantmen are carried daily into the Engliſh Ports, and many of their Privateers are alſo taken."

The Lark, Callender, of and from this Port, bound to London, is taken, and carried into Dunkirk. And the Adventure, Dodd, from this Place for Bilboa, is alſo taken.

The Captains Joy and Chancellor are ſafe arrived at Madeira from this Harbour.

The Roſs, Captain Sayres, from Dublin, failed for this Place the Day before Captain Gregory.

The Holderneſs, Gardner, for Dublin from this Port, is put back, having ſprung a Leak.

*** As the Drawing of the NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY will certainly begin on Tueſday next, Notice is hereby given, that thoſe who have any Tickets left, will continue ſelling them till Saturday Night, and no longer, all that are then undiſpoſed of being agreed for.

A few TICKETS ſtill to be ſold by *David Hall*, at the *New-Printing-Office*.

*** The NEW-YORK POST is not come in.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Schemer, Alexander Sage, from Barbados.
---------Martha and Miriam, John Waide, from N. York.
---------William and Sarah, Chriſtopher Sinnott, from Do.
Ship St. George, Gilbert Falconer, from London.
------Delahanty, James Blair, from Fyall.
Schooner Walter, John Keane, from Maryland.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop William and Sarah, Chriſtopher Sinnott, for N. York.

CLEARED.

Schooner Shark, Jacob Taylor, to Boſton.
Brigantine Argo, John Campbell, to South-Carolina.
Snow Chance, Nathan Lawrence, to Jamaica.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof (Price *Two Shillings* and *Six-pence*)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, from the Beginning of the preſent Governor's Adminiſtration, to the 24th of *September*, the End of the Tranſactions of the laſt Aſſembly. Containing, among other Things, the Proprietary Inſtructions relating to *Money-Bills*, the Remarks of a Committee of the laſt Aſſembly upon the ſaid Inſtructions, and an Account of the Diſpoſition of the *One Thouſand Pounds*, *Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds*, and *Thirty Thouſand Pounds*, granted by that Aſſembly to the King's Uſe, with the Incidental Charges and other Publick Accounts of the laſt Year.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, upon Ancocus-creek, containing about 197 acres; there is on it a good dwelling houſe, and a good ſtone cellar under it; likewiſe a good barn and ſtables, and a well of very good water; alſo a good orchard; there are 25 acres of meadow, well banked in; it lies two miles from the creek's mouth; ſituate in Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, and bounded by land of Matthew and William Allen, near the ferry, on the creek. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place may have further information by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at Thomas Willard's, in Waterford, Weſt New-Jerſey.

SAMUEL PARR.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1757.

This is to give NOTICE, that

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,

WHO lately kept the Sign of Admiral Warren, in Arch-ſtreet, is now removed to the Sign of the Indian Queen, the Corner of Fourth-ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet; where all Gentlemen, Travellers, and others, may depend upon the kindeſt Entertainment from their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

THESE are to inform John, Robert, and Moſes Molegan, who came from Ireland, out of the county of Armagh, ſons of John Molegan that they have a Legacy left them by one Thomas M'Keterick, and by applying to Hugh M'Collom, executor, living at Freehold, in Monmouth county, Eaſt-Jerſey, they may be further informed.

To be SOLD by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

At his houſe in Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite Moravian Alley, and at his ſtore, on the north-ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff,

CHOICE bohea tea by the cheſt or dozen; coffee by the caſk or dozen; muſcovado and refined powered ſugars by the hogſhead, barrel or hundred.

New-York, January 29, 1757.

STOLEN,

OUT of the houſe of Mr. Jacob Franks, ſome time laſt Sunday night, two pair of ſilver candleſticks with the cypher of J. A. F. *on the foot, and the mark* B. R. *the maker's name, on the bottom, weight of each candleſtick about 20 ounces; a large chaſed ſalver, about 49 oz. one ſcolloped plain ditto, about 38 oz. a round plain waiter, with the arms of the late Sir Peter Warren, engraved on the middle, of about 16 oz. a chaſed coffee-pot, about 20 oz. and a chaſed tea-pot of about 18 oz. All the above being Sterling plate, have lion ſtamps on the bottom - Whoever diſcovers the perſon who committed the above robbery, ſhall have TWENTY PISTOLES reward; and if offered to be ſold, or pawned, the perſon who ſtops it, ſhall have the ſame reward.*

The partnerſhip of

RHEA and WIKOFF

Will expire in a ſhort time; and they have for ſale very cheap for cash or ſhort credit, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Black-horſe-alley, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, the following articles, viz.

FINE boiled double camblets, cloth coloured, blue, and green double worſted damaſks, ruſſels, ſtriped camblettees, pink, blue, white, black, and cloth coloured duranis, pink, blue, white, and cloth coloured tammies, black, blue, pink, and cloth coloured calimancoes, black, blue, crimſon, ſcarlet, and cloth coloured ſhaloons, blue and green chinas and barateens for beds, Venetian poplins, barley-corn and croſs-barr'd florettas and ſtarrettas, Nova-Scotias, Chineſe baragons, white ſtay ticking, camblettees, duroys, black hair ſhag, cloth coloured worſted ditto, drab coloured broadcloth, white flannels, blue narrow bays, tickling-burgh and oxenbrigs, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, tandems, fine gulix holland, 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3 8ths checks, bed bunts, bolſter ticking, piſtol lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, nipkening diaper, damaſk tableclothes, Scotch and kenting handkerchiefs, ſtump'd cottons and linens, calicoes and dark ground chintz, India and Engliſh chintz in patterns, 6-qr. and yd. wd. muſlin, black, blue, yellow, pink, and cloth coloured taffeties, black, blue, and cloth coloured bandanelli wide perſians, black alamode, Italian tiffany, for mourning, bandanoes, ſeerſoy and lungee romals, culgee handkerchiefs, ſilk caps, black bombazeen and mourning crapes flat and round ſilk laces, an aſſortment of flat and round death head buttons, mohair and ſilk, and hair twiſt, a variety of new faſhioned ribbons, ſcarlet ſhort cloaks, cotton counterpanes, buckrams, womens chip, black horſe hair, legborn, and flowered ſattin hats, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, writing paper, mens, womens, and boys yarn and worſted hoſe, worſted caps, a variety of mens and womens gloves and mittens, light and cloth coloured baladine ſewing ſilk, gartering and qualities, pins, Scotch threads, white galoon, cord and braid, wig cauls, broad and narrow wig ribbon, barbers ballaſs, ſhirt buttons, broad and narrow tapes, inkpowder, horſe-whips, London loaf ſugar, black pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon and cloves, gunpowder, lead and ſhot, beſt London muſkets, London proof ditto, with bayonets, carbines, trading and birding guns, ſilver watches, an aſſortment of new faſhioned Pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, long and ſhort ſcythes, buck table knives and forks, ivory handle ditto, barbers and ſmall ſciſſars, eel-neck cutlaſs, with dagger points, piſtol cap'd ditto, buck ſeal'd penknives, buſter and braſs handle ditto, fine pearl and tortoiſe handle ſilver back four blade knives, razors, lancets, horſe-phleams, braſs and enamelled ink pots and fountain pens, an aſſortment of ſteel metal and braſs ſhoe and knee buckles, metal buttons, braſs cocks, a variety of door and cloſet locks, hinges, drawing knives, hand-ſaws, gimblets, raſps, files, chizels, broad-axes, an aſſortment of ſadlery, gun-locks, a variety of braſs handles and eſcutcheons ſetts of bearted deſk locks, till locks in ditto, ſprigs, braſs candleſticks, plain and braſs ball'd iron ditto, japan'd waiters, fire ſhovels and tongs, bellows, ſewing and knitting-needles, metal and glaſs ſleeve buttons, ſmoothing-irons, wood ſcrews, ſteel compaſſes, ſhoe pinchers, foot rules, Gunter's ſcales, box irons, thumb and door latches, marking irons, braſs and iron jews harps, gun flints, iron coffee-mills, mouſe-traps, ivory and horn combs, ſpectacles, chafing diſhes, hard metal and common pewter diſhes and plates, baſons, mugs, tankards and porringers, Dutch painted tea tables, coffee, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, &c. &c.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above partnerſhip, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment. Theſe.

Lately publiſhed in London, *and to be ſold at the* New Printing-Office *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia *(Price 3 s.)*

THE METHOD and plain PROCESS for making *POT-ASH*, Equal, if not Superior, to the beſt Foreign *POT-ASH*. Publiſhed in Conſequence of the late Encouragement granted by Parliament for that Purpoſe.

By THOMAS STEPHENS.

To be SOLD, on very reasonable terms, by
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, and SAMUEL JOHNS,

SIX Thousand acres of land, situated in the county of Kent, on Delaware, 1000 acres whereof are situated in Duck Creek hundred, about four miles from Duck creek town (otherwise called Salisbury) and about five miles from a convenient landing, is well watered and timbered, hath sundry good farms already cleared, and dwelling houses, with sundry out houses thereon, part whereof is low and rich swamp, which may be made into good meadow, and in general produces extraordinary grain of all sorts. Also several farms, and 1600 acres in three several adjoining tracts, situated in the lower part of said county, in the hundred of Mispillion, on the east and west sides of a large quantity of fertile rich fresh marsh, or natural meadow, called Marshy-hope, which produces extraordinary grass without culture, a fine stream of water running through the middle thereof; a large range of marsh for stock adjoining, and is in every respect suited for the breeding and raising of cattle, horses and Hogs, &c. at a very small expence, and it is distant from a landing about 12 miles; part of which said marsh will be laid out to the several purchasers in proportion to the quantity of land they shall agree to purchase; the upland produces extraordinay grain, and the meadow the best of grass, without manure. Also a messuage, plantation and tract of 200 acres, situated in Murderkill hundred, well water'd and timber'd, a part whereof may be made into good meadow, hath a large range for stock adjoining, and is distant from a landing about 10 miles. Likewise about 3400 acres of unimproved lands, situated in the hundred of Mispillion aforesaid, between the Black swamp and Marshy-hope aforesaid, for the most part laid out in 300 acre tracts, suited as aforesaid for raising stock of all kinds, will produce grain or tobacco very kindly, and is distant from a landing about 7 miles; from all which said landings all kinds of grain, &c. are transported to Philadelphia, at the low rate of Three-pence per bushel. Also to be sold by the said Samuel Johns, a brick messuage, two stories high, with three commodious rooms on a floor, with barns, tobacco-houses, stables and quarters for Negroes and a tract of 800 acres of fertile rich land, 260 whereof is cleared, and under good fences, part whereof is meadow, produces extraordinary grain or tobacco, is distant about four miles from Dover, and three miles from two landings; the title is indisputable. And likewise about 600 acres, situated in the forest of said county, about eight miles from a landing. Any person inclining to purchase any part of the said lands, may have credit for any term not exceeding 5 years, and the Payments made easy by annual proportions; and any number of families inclining to settle contiguous to each other, may have any quantity they shall chuse laid out adjoining, and may know the terms of sale by applying to Joseph Galloway, in Philadelphia, or Samuel Johns, in said county.

T. b. c. 2M.

To be LETT,

A Tanyard, in the northern liberties, together with a dwelling-house, mill-house, beam-house, and some other small buildings, on a lot bounded by the great road to Germantown and Frankford, and by another road to Kensington, &c. and easterly by a creek, navigable for flats, shallops, &c. the front being wharfed along the creek side above 80 feet; the water-pool near the creek, having a communication therewith by a trunk below, may be filled or emptied with ease; the mill, pits, and other conveniences, in tolerable order; may be seen by applying to JOSEPH WATKINS, in Philadelphia.---Of whom may be had seasoned boards and scantlings of divers kinds and sizes; and also carpenters and joiners planes, of most sorts, made and sold by said Watkins. ¶

TO be sold, by publick vendue, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a lot of ground, on the west side of Fourth-street, near the Academy, with a two story brick house and kitchen thereon; the lot is 20 feet front, and 132 feet deep, the house, including an alley, 20 feet front, and 18 feet back, or thereabouts, the kitchen 14 feet back, the whole clear of ground rent, and the title deeds on record. The sale to be made (in trust for the use of the surviving heirs of John Price, deceased) by MATTHIAS KEEN, and JOSEPH WATKINS. ¶

DESERTED from a recruiting Party of one of his Majesty's independent companies of foot, at the Cross-roads, in New-London township, Solomon M'Creary, by trade a weaver, born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches and a half high, brown complexion, dark brown bushey hair, grey eyes, thin visage, a little marked with the small-pox, a scar and small pit or dimple on his left cheek. Whoever apprehends said deserter, and brings him to Lieutenant Colquhoun, at the Cross-roads, or to the company's quarters, in New-Castle, shall receive Twenty Shillings Sterling reward.

N. B. All Persons who shall harbour, conceal, or assist said deserter, shall forfeit Five Pounds Sterling, one moiety of which penalty to be paid to the informer, provided said deserter be apprehended according to the act of parliament. ¶

Philadelphia, February 7, 1757.

DESERTED a few days ago from his Majesty's service, at Bordentown, in West New-Jersey, a soldier, named Thomas Campbell, about 18 years of age, five feet three inches and an half high, has brown hair and face, and pretty much marked with the small-pox: Had on when he went away, a red coat turned up with blue, a red jacket, and leather breeches: He stole and took with him, a good brown coat, which is too big for him, a black mare about 13 hands high, branded I E. and has a white spot on the fore part of her body; also a saddle, covered with black leather. The said deserter belongs to Capt. Herbert's company, in the fourth battalion of his Majesty's 62d regiment of foot, called the Royal Americans. Whoever apprehends the said deserter, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be had again, shall receive Two Pistoles reward, paid by said Capt. Herbert, at Bordentown, or Lieutenant Mackay, at the widow Urrick's, in Second-street, near the George tavern. ‡

LONDON.

By authority of the King's royal Letters Patent, the following Medicines, sold wholesale and retail at Dr. Bateman's original warehouse, kept by William and Cluer Dicey, and Company, are, by appointment of the said company, sold by JOHN WHITE, at the sign of the Mortar and Dove, in Second-street, Philadelphia, viz.

DOctor Bateman's Pectoral drops, Dr. Hooper's Female pills, Fraunces's Female strengthening elixir, the true Daffy's elixir, Dr. Bostock's never failing purging elixir, Squire's grand elixir, Dr. Godfrey's general cordial, Dr. Anderson's, or the true Scott's pills.

*** The virtues of the above genuine medicines are too well known to need further recommendations; but the reputation they have gained, and the large demand the proprietors have for them, having induced several mean and mercenary pretenders to counterfeit many of them, and prevail on unwary and ignorant shopkeepers and others, to vend the same, by selling their injudicious compositions at an under price, to the manifest hazard of the healths, and often the lives, of such who use them. The Patentee, and Company, are therefore obliged to give this *necessary caution*, and to acquaint the publick, that their genuine medicines are sold by *John White*, in Philadelphia.

N. B. At the same place are also sold sundry sorts of drugs and medicines, at as low a rate as may reasonably be expected. ¶

Also a large assortment of phials.

Now on sale, at the lowest rates, for ready money, at the store of the late Captain WILLIAM GRANT, deceased, in Water-street, a great variety of European and East-India goods, consisting of

A FINE assortment of sattins, paduasoys, silk serge desoys, India and English taffeties, striped and plain persians, sarcenet, alamode, damasks, black, scarlet and crimson silk breeches patterns, ribb'd, gauze and black silk stockings, silk caps, black and cloth colour'd mitts and gloves, silk laces, variety of silk handkerchiefs, cardinals, capuchins, a large assortment of plain and figured ribbons, bordered and plain bandanoes, baladine sewing silks, silverets, rich spangles, crapes, grazets, Irish stuffs, hairbines grograms, fine assortment of camblets, camblettees, super and coarse duroys, fine saggathies, double and single alopeens, bombazeens, venetians, new check barley-corns, tammies, durants, black, white and striped calimancoes, florettas, yard-wide plads, shaloons, corded and plain poplins, flowered and plain russels, double and single worsted damasks, a large assortment of broad and narrow cloths, wadding, buckram and hair-cloths, buttons and mohair, printed cottons, linens, fine and coarse chints, calicoes muslins, cotton curtain patterns, counterpains, cotton and thread stockings, gloves, mitts and waistcoat patterns, sustians, thick-sets, flowered demity and cotton gowns, a large parcel of mens and womens gloves, Irish linens, tandems, tandem silesias, bag holland, princes linen, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, dowlas, ell and yard-wide Irish sheeting, damask and diaper tablecloths, clouting, napkin and russia diapers and huckabacks, 3-qr. yard and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, Scots, barnegoze, cotton, printed and muslin handkerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, laces, gartering, qualities, horse-hair, chipt and leghorn hats, fine mecklin, brussels and black lace, fine assortment of fans, umbrelloes, necklaces, fine needles, temple and young green spectacles, carpets and chair seats, table matts, mohogony and walnut frame, gilt and plain, looking glasses, a curious assortment of pictures, many of them quite new, Scots, nuns, numbered and coloured threads, horn and ivory combs, vest and shirt buttons, a fine parcel of mens and womens horse-whips, nests of trunks, tea chests, childrens morocco pumps, red and blue cheanys and harrateens, Flanders and other bed-ticks and bunts, stay-cord and braid, velvet shapes, blank books, wafers, sealing wax, maps, Holman's ink-powder, paper hangings, a very large quantity of iron-mongery, pewter, copper, tin, brass ware and cutlary, lead and shot, raisins, currants, allom, drugs, variety of window glass, pipes, earthen-ware, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, indigo, Harvey's, Flavell's and Pearsall's works, muscovado sugar in barrels, a large parcel of muskets and bayonets, &c. &c. &c.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said Grant are desired to pay the same to the Executrix and Executors MARY GRANT, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, and JOHN WALLACE.

Just imported from London, by the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

JOHN *and* JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their store, in Samuel Grisley's alley, on the north side of Market-street, opposite the lower end of the Jersey market, the following goods, viz.

RUssia duck, ozenbrigs, 3 qr. and 7-eights dowlas, flaxen and curdled Russia, Russia diaper, brown pomerania linen, white and brown buckram, brown Russia sheeting, yd. wd. and 7 eights Irish linens, Scots handkerchiefs, German and Holland whited long lawns, clear lawn and cambricks, duke handkerchiefs, 6 qr. and yd. wd. muslins, bordered bandanoes, lungee and new silk romals, China handkerchiefs, culgee ditto, black India persians and taffeties, cloth coloured taffeties, black paduasoy, black and pink coloured sattins, brown tabbies, ivory, dandriff, box and horn combs, sleeve buttons, tortoiseshell and pearl vest buttons, white metal coat and vest buttons, horn ditto, mens worsted and yarn hose, patterns of black worsted breeches, blue and green hair shag, blue and green saddle orris and fringe, an assortment of sadlery, womens cloth cloaks, 3 qr. 7-eights, yd. wd. and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, striped cotton holland, a large assortment of printed linens, calicoes and chints, blue, red and cloth coloured tammies and durants, shaloons, venetians, mourning crapes, calimancoes, striped and plain camblets, writing-paper, ink powder, clouting diaper, yd. wd. tandems, Leghorn hats, yd. wd. check'd durants, cotton counterpanes, bed bunts, 10 qr. rose blankets, broadcloth, bearskins, rapt coating, Devonshire kersey, buttons and twist, white, scarlet, red and striped flannels, womens clogs and goloshes, shirt buttons, lettered gartering, Dutch pretties, silk and cotton laces, sewing silk, stay trimming, mens and womens black gloves, white ditto, dy'd shammy ditto; white edging, sealing-wax, mens and womens brass thimbles, double flint wine glasses, decanters with ground tops and bottoms, mustard-pots, pins and needles, an assortment of cutlary and hard ware, nuns thread, silk caps, felt and castor hats, necklaces of various sorts, polished steel snuffers, enamelled snuff-boxes, spectacles, ribbons and ferrits, hyson tea in canisters, blue harrateens, duroys, &c. &c. &c. Tbetf.

ALL persons indebted to ALEXANDER RAY, late of this city merchant, by bond or book debt, are desired to make immediate payment to Samuel M'Call, senior, or John Wallace, otherwise they may expect to be sued without further notice.

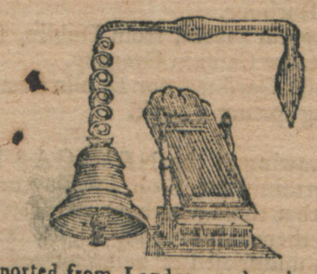
To be SOLD by

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At the corner of Chestnut and Water-streets, near Pemberton's Wharff,

SUNDRY sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground redwood, indigo, &c. Also rum, melasses, loaf and muscovado sugar, coffee, tea, rice, allspice and ginger, train and sweet oil, mackrel, and sundry other goods. Tbc.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as usual.



Imported from London, and to be sold by

JOHN ELLIOT, Cabinet-maker

In Chestnut-street, the Corner of Fourth-street,

A Neat assortment of looking glasses, viz. Piers, sconces and dressing glasses, joiners and sadlers furniture, &c. Fine worsted patterns for jackets, thread and cotton stockings. Looking glasses new quicksilver'd, or framed, in the neatest manner. He supplies people with new glasses to their own frames, and gives ready money for broken looking-glasses, and compleatly fixes up house bells and cabbin bells in the neatest and most convenient manner as done at London, with cranks and wires, which are not liable to be put out of order, as those done with pullies.

N. B. Said Elliot has on hand a few books, intituled, Second Thoughts concerning War. Tbc.

Just imported in the Hope, Captain Bolitho, and to be sold cheap for ready money or short credit, by

ABRAHAM USHER,

At his store in Walnut-street, almost opposite Mr. Reese Meredith's,

CAlicoes, English and India chints, clear lawns and cambricks in pieces and patches, long lawns, muslins, black and blue India taffeties, persians, bandanoe silk handkerchiefs, lungee romals, silk caps, ginghams, durants, tammies, calimancoes, worsted damasks, shaloons, common and superfine camblets, camblettees, clouting diaper, superfine damask napkening, mens and womens worsted hose, men and boys worsted caps, black, blue, and cloth coloured knit patterns for breeches, green broadcloth, mens and womens lamb gloves, mohair, horse-whips, white and gauze lace, white and coloured Scotch threads, tapes, bobbin, ivory and horn combs, taffety and paduasoy ribbons, figured ditto, ozenbrigs, buckrams, needles, pins, a large assortment of snuff-boxes, shoe and knee whitemetal, steel and brass buckles, gartering, narrow and broad quality binding, cotton laces, shirt and jacket wire and mold buttons, buck and bone handled table knives and forks, ivory handled ditto, buck, butchers and shoemakers knives, seal end penknives, Barlow ditto, four bladed buck spring knives, Hool's pistol cap'd knives, a large assortment of cuttoes, burnt bone and small cap'd knives, taylors shears, womens common and best scissars, common and best superfine razors, silver pattern coat and jacket buttons, white metal, & brass coat & jacket ditto, gold pattern and Campison's sleeve buttons, glass ditto, jett jacket buttons, spectacles, womens thimbles, taylors brass and steel ditto, brass and leather ink pots, knitting needles, awl blades and shoe tacks, Holman's inkpowder, playing cards, pewter table spoons, hard metal and pewter tea spoons, tea tongs, jews harps, single and double spring steel tobacco boxes, fish hooks, brass padlocks, gun flints, carpenters rules, handsaws, drawing knives, iron and brass candlesticks, padlocks, carpenters hammers, HL hinges, nail and spike gimblets, pewter plates, dishes, basons and porringers, best G B wool cards, shot and bar lead, best London steel, looking glasses, corks, English glew and quils, long pipes, clothes, sweeping and hearth brushes, writing paper, brass cocks, 24d. and spike nails; also old Jamaica spirit, loaf and muscovado sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c.

N. B. As the partnership of Usher and Wharton has been for some time expired, all those that yet remain indebted to them are requested speedily to pay to Abraham Usher or James Wharton. &c.

Just imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and the Jane, Capt. Ross, from London, and to be sold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his store in Front-street, near Chestnut-street, and opposite Mr. John Armit's,

FIne and superfine broad-cloths, cross barr'd yard-wide stuffs, corded poplins, new figure and figur'd half-ell grazets, worsted damasks and camblettees, crape and best baladine sewing silk, taffety, paduasoy and sattin ribbons, figur'd ditto, plain and striped love ditto, and gauze lace, bobbin, holland diaper and Manchester tapes, pretties and nuns thread, 4d and 6d ferrets, 2 and 3 yard ferret and silk laces, 6-qr. 7-qr. and 8 qr. cotton ditto, white and colour'd stay tapes, stay-cord, braid and galloon, wire and mould shirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, sealing-wax and wafers, calimancoes, tammies, durants, mohair buttons and silk twist, mens and womens worsted hose, mens silk ditto, worsted, cotton and silk caps, womens short cloaks, cotton bindings, stay, shoe and London worsted quality ditto, striped, lettered and scarlet gartering, colour'd and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, halfthicks, frizes and shaloons, playing cards, felt hats, green, blue and spotted rugs, blankets, striped duffils, coatings, kerseys and swanskins, mens and womens horse whips, English bed ticks, 7 eights and yard wide Irish linen, brown and white russia sheeting, plain and cruddled russia linen, 3-qr. and 7-eights garlix, slick dowlas, brown and white buckram, single and double silesias, pistol lawns, russia and clouting diaper, napkening diaper and damask, German and Holland whited long lawns, sampliering canvas, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, and yard and 3-eights linen checks, 7 eights, yard-wide, yard and 3-eights cotton ditto, white jeans, plain and striped muslins, broad lawns, pieces and patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, full chints, newest fashioned dark and shagreen ground ditto, cotton and silk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, colour'd and striped ginghams, peniascoes and nillaes, half ell and ell-wide persian, tapsels and chillaes, black, colour'd and striped India taffeties, India damasks, seckterfoy and lungee romals, striped persians and black India paduasoys, bar lead, best London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, small gilt trunks, steel plate hand-saws and stock-locks, iron snuffers, and best polished steel spring ditto, curry combs, gimblets, brass shoe and knee buckles, Pinchbeck, and steel ditto, brass coat and vest buttons, plate fashioned ditto, buck, sham, stag and cocoa table knives and forks, bone, hunters, and buck butchers, buck cap'd and seal penknives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes, and pistol cap'd knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, sleeve buttons, metal spectacles, and horn jointed ditto, japann'd and metal snuff boxes, iron tobacco boxes, side spring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens scissars, trimming and horse ditto, inlaid shell and horn penknives, horn double blade, and stag cast steel blade ditto, newest pattern gilt and silver coat and vest buttons, plated spurs, inkpowder, &c. Tbc.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 900 Pieces of Eight, for buying a house for a Free-school in Reading, in Berks county, for the benefit of the youth of the said town, and for finishing the Lutheran Church there.

Number of prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
1	of	100	is	100
2	of	50	are	100
10	of	30	are	300
20	of	20	are	400
50	of	10	are	500
912	of	4	are	3648
1	First drawn,	- - -		26
1	Last drawn,	- - -		26
1000	Prizes,			
2000	Blanks,			
3000	Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, are			6000

The tickets are sold by the following persons in Reading, managers of said lottery, viz. Abraham Brosius, William Hottenstein, Adam Witman, Peter Weiser, Nicholas Seitsinger, Alexander Klinger, Henry Kahn, Michael Hollig, John Barr, and Christopher Witman; who have given bond, and are upon oath, that they will truly execute the trust reposed in them.

In Philadelphia the Tickets are also sold by Mr. Henry Keppely, Merchant in Market-street, Mr. Nicholas Brosius, in Arch-street, and Mr. Jacob Fister, in Race-street. In Germantown, by Mr. George Smith, opposite the Printing-office. And in Lancaster by Mr. John Barr.

As soon as the drawing is finished, the list of the prizes will be put in the English and Dutch News Papers, and will be paid off immediately, after the deduction of 15 per Cent.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

February 17, 1757. NUMB. 1469.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON, November 18.

The following Account of the Affair of OSWEGO, is extracted from the Paris Gazette.

THE Succeſs of this Expedition, one of the moſt important which the French could have executed in North-America, is due to the Wiſdom and Dexterity with which the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor and Lieutenant-General of New-France, had concerted all the Diſpoſitions, as alſo the Activity and Prudence with which the Marquis de Montcalm, Major-General, who ſucceeded Baron Dieſkau, acted in the Command of the Troops and Indians therein; who vied with each other in Zeal and Bravery. The Settlement of the Engliſh at Oſwego was an Invaſion in Time of profound Peace, which France conſtantly exclaimed againſt. At firſt they only erected there a ſort of fortified Magazine; afterwards, in order to improve the Advantages of that Poſt, which is ſituated, as it were, in the Center of the French Colonies, they made ſome new Works; ſo that it conſiſted of three Forts, viz. Fort Ontario, Choueguen Fort, and Fort George. The Troops deſtined by the Marquis de Vaudreuil to attack them, amounted to near 3000 Men, viz. The three Battalions of Sarre, Guienne, and Bearn, making about 1300 Men, and the Reſt conſiſted of Coloniſts, Canadians and Indians, As it behoved him that the Enemy ſhould not diſcover his Plan, he made his Diſpoſitions under the Pretext of providing for the Safety of the Forts of Frontenac and Niagara. The Marquis de Montcalm arrived the 29th of July at Frontenac, where he found all Things aſſembled, excepting the Body of the Colony's Troops, and ſome Canadians and Indians, whom the Marquis de Vaudreuil had ſent by the River of Choueguen to the Bay of Niaoure, where they had appointed the general Rendezvous. The Marquis de Montcalm loſt no Time in marching forward. After making proper Diſpoſitions for ſecuring his Retreat, in caſe a ſuperior Force ſhould render it inevitable, he ordered two armed Barques on the Lake Ontario, one of 12, and the other of 16 Guns, to cruize near Choueguen. He formed a Chain of Canadian and Indian Scouts on the Road of that Place to Albany, in order to intercept Expreſſes, and he embarked himſelf the 4th of Auguſt with the firſt Diviſion, conſiſting of the Battalions of Sarre and Guienne, and four Pieces of Cannon. The 6th he arrived at the Bay of Niaoure, whither the ſecond Diviſion repaired two Days after, conſiſting of the Battalion of Bearn, the Canadians, and the Boats laden with Artillery and Proviſions. The Body of Troops that went thither before him under the Command of M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Governor of the Three Rivers, was appointed to form the Van-Guard. The Marquis de Montcalm ſent them on the 8th, with Orders to advance to a Creek within three Leagues of Choueguen. The firſt Diviſion having arrived there the 10th, at two o'Clock in the Morning, the Van-Guard went forward four Hours after, by Land, through the Woods, to another Creek, ſituated within half a League of Choueguen, in order to favour the Debarkation. At Midnight the firſt Diviſion arrived at this Creek, and erected a Battery on Lake Ontario. The 11th and 12th were ſpent in making Gabions, Sauciſſons and Faſcines, and making a Road through the Woods from the Landing-place to the Spot where the Trenches were opened. The ſecond Diviſion arrived the 12th in the Morning with the Cannon and Proviſions, which were immediately landed. Though Things were diſpoſed for breaking Ground that Evening, it was Mid-Night before this Work could be taken in Hand, which was rather a Parallel of 100 Toiſes in Front, opened within 90 Toiſes of the Foſſe of Fort Ontario, in a Spot of Ground encumbered with fell'd Timber. This Parallel was finiſhed the next Day, and the Batteries were erected. The Enemies Fire, which had been very briſk from Break of Day, ceaſed about ſix in the Evening; and then it was perceived that the Garriſon had evacuated the Fort, and croſſed the River, to go into Choueguen. The Marquis de Montcalm immediately ordered the Grenadiers at the Trenches to take Poſſeſſion of it, and ſet the Labourers to carry on the Communication of the Parallel to the Banks of the River, where, about Sunſet, a Grand Battery was begun, pointed in ſuch a Manner as to batter Fort Choueguen, and ſweep the Way from thence to Fort-George, and likewiſe to play upon the Back of the Intrenchment of Choueguen. The 14th at Break of Day the Marquis de Montcalm ordered M. Rigaud to ford the River with the Canadians and Indians, and attack the Fort on the Side of the Woods. This Order was executed under the Enemy's Fire: Nothing could ſtop the Canadians and Indians; they croſſed the River, ſome ſwimming, and others waiding through with the Water Breaſt-high."

"This bold Stroke, which enabled M. Rigaud to cut off the Communication of the two Forts, and form an Attack on the Side of the Woods; the Celerity with which the Works of the Siege were carried on in a Ground which the Enemy had thought impracticable, and the Fire of a Battery of nine Pieces of Cannon, which was in Readineſs to play at nine in the Morning, made an Impreſſion on the Beſieged; and though, till that Hour, their Fire had been ſuperior, they hung out the white Flag, and deſired Capitulation; the Articles of which were, That the Garriſon ſhould ſurrender Priſoners of War, and the French Troops ſhould immediately take Poſſeſſion of the Forts. They were already Maſters of Fort Ontario. M. de Bourlemaqui, appointed Commandant of Fort George and Choueguen, entered theſe with two Companies of Grenadiers and the Pickets of the Trenches; but he was charged to demoliſh them, as well as Fort-Ontario, with all the Buildings depending thereon; which was accordingly executed, after the Artillery, Ammunition and Proviſions had been taken out. At Choueguen there were ſeven armed Ships, viz. One of 18, another of 14, a third of 10, another of 8 Guns, and three mounted with Patteraroes, beſides 200 Boats of various Sizes. The Officers and Crews of theſe Veſſels were included in the Capitulation. The Enemy had 152 Men killed or wounded. Colonel Mercer, their Commandant, is among the Slain. On our Side there were killed, the Sieur Deſcombles, Engineer, by the Miſtake of one of our Indians, one Canadian, one Soldier, and a Gunner. The Number of the wounded amounts to about twenty, among whom are M. Bourlemaqui, and Meſſrs. Palmarol and Parquet, Captains in the Regiment of Sarre. The Priſoners, to the Number of 1600, including about 80 Officers, formed Shirley's and Pepperell's Regiments of Regular Troops, and Part of Schulyer's Regiment of Militia. The Colours of thoſe Regiments are hung up in the Churches at Quebec, Montreal, and Three-Rivers. We found in the Forts 107 Pieces of Cannon and 14 Mortars; the Reſt of the Artillery conſiſted of Patteraroes and Cohorns. We alſo found 1800 Muſkets, 25,000 lb. of Gunpowder, and a great Quantity of Proviſions, Since this Advantage the Engliſh Colonies are more expoſed than they have hitherto been to the Incurſions of our Indians, who carry Terror and Deſolation wherever they go. We are going to remove the Seat of Operations to Acadia, whither the Marquis de Montcalm will ſpeedily march with his Army."

DUBLIN, November 13.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Tyger Man of War, in Bombay Harbour, dated March 11, 1756.

"I wrote to you ſome Time ago, but could not then give you an Account of our Preparations for beſieging Angria, the famous Pyrate, in his Metropolis Gerya, which I ſhall now do in as full and particular a Manner as I can, per the Stretham India Man, Capt. Maſon, who I hope will arrive ſafe in Europe. Admiral Watſon diſpatched a Sloop, and a 20 Gun Ship, the 5th of January laſt, with Orders to cruize off the Road of Gerya till he joined them. The India Company likewiſe diſpatched one 40 Gun Ship, and three 20 Gun Ships of War, with ſeveral Sloops, for the ſame Purpoſe, to prevent any of Angria's Veſſels coming out of Harbour, or receiving any Supplies or Neceſſaries from the Portugueze, with whom he has always carried on a conſiderable Trade. A large Fleet of India Maratta's alſo joined him off the Harbour's Mouth for the ſame Purpoſe; there were beſides 15,000 Maratta's encamped at the Back of his Fort, within 6 Miles of it, commanded by Roinmage-Pont, their famous General. The 7th of February we ſailed from Bombay, in Company with the Kent, Admiral Watſon, Cumberland, Admiral Pocock, Saliſbury, Capt. Knowles, and the Hardwick Storeſhip, who had on board ſome Field Pieces, Cohorns, Bomb-ſhells, and other warlike Stores. We had alſo five Bomb Ketches, each carrying 11 Inch Mortars, with 15 Sail of ſmall Craft, which were intended to land the Soldiers. We had on board the Tyger, 115 of the Eaſt India Company's Train of Artillery, and every other Ship had a like Number likewiſe in Proportion to their Size. On the 11th of February we arrived before Gerya, and were joined by the Bridgwater of 20 Guns, and the King's Fiſher Sloop of 14, and the other Ships above mentioned that were cruizing off the Harbour. In the Evening the Admiral ſending his firſt Lieutenant on Shore, with a Flag of Truce, to demand a Reſignation of the Fort, was anſwered by the Governor (Angria not being there, having left it about ten Days before) that if he came with an Intention to take the Fort, he ſhould fight for it before he ſhould have it; but if he came as a Friend, he ſhould be furniſhed with all Manner of Neceſſaries that the Place could afford for his Squadron; but if his Deſign was on the firſt Account, and he offered to come a Ship's Length further in with his Fleet, he might expect to be fired upon. Next Day, the 12th of February, the Admiral called a Council of War on board his Ship at 10 o'Clock in the Morning; and at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, he fired a Gun, and hawled down his Topſail Sheets, as Signals to weigh Anchor; at half an Hour paſt two we all weighed, and ſtood right in for the Harbour. The King's Fiſher Sloop and Bridgwater, being Veſſels of ſmall Burthen, were ordered by the Admiral to go a-Head to ſound the Depth of the Water, and, by concerted Signals, to acquaint the Fleet if any Shoals or Dangers lay in the Way, as we were not only Strangers to the Place, but ignorant what Depth of Water there might be. Next to the above mentioned Veſſels, we led the Van of the Line of Battle Ships, covering the Drake Bomb-Ketch. Next to us was the Kent, Cumberland and Saliſbury, each covering a Bomb-Ketch; then came on all the India Company's Men of War, Tranſports, and the Maratta's Fleet, keeping as far diſtant as poſſible, that the large Ships might have Room to do their Buſineſs, without being interrupted by the ſmall Craft. At our firſt Approach the Enemy fired upon us very hot, and upon the Admiral's making a Signal for engaging, we returned it in ſuch a Manner, as I believe, they little expected. We all anchored with Springs on our Cables, as ſoon as we got into the Harbour, and continued an exceſſive hot Fire on the Enemy till the Darkneſs obliged us all to leave off; having in that Time drove them from their Works, killed and wounded a great Number, and put the Reſt in the utmoſt Confuſion; during which a Bomb Shell fell on board the Reſtoration Grab (which Angria had taken ſome Years ago from the Engliſh at Bombay) and ſet her on Fire, which ſoon communicated itſelf to all the reſt of the Grabs and Ships in the Harbour, except 2, alſo to the Marine Yard, Arſenal, Store Houſes, Veſſels on the Stocks that were building, Suburbs of the Town, and in ſhort the whole Country round was in a Blaze; and this dreadful Conflagration continued the whole Night, and the greateſt Part of next Day; a horrible Sight to them, but to us a moſt pleaſing Appearance. And to our Satisfaction on one Hand, and the Terror of the Enemy on the other, our Bomb-ketches continued heaving Shells into the Fort all Night, without Intermiſſion, and ſet it on Fire, in ſeveral Places, which harraſſed, confuſed, killed, wounded and terrified the poor Wretches, beyond Expreſſion. Indeed we were under ſome Apprehenſions of the Place being totally conſumed; and we find ſince we became Conquerors, that we burnt near 30 Sail of fine Veſſels, beſides others on the Stocks, and the Town and Store Houſes, which were full of the richeſt Merchandize. Nothing further was done that Night, but landing our Soldiers on a Peninſula near the Fort, and the Admiral ſending a Flag of Truce on Shore to treat with the Enemy for their Surrender. Next Morning, being the 13th of February, at 10 o'Clock we hove our Ships cloſe towards the Fort, in order to endeavour making a Breach in the Walls for our Land-Forces to enter; for this Purpoſe our Ships were moored Head and Stern a-breaſt of the main Body of the Fort, Diſtance from it 120 Paces. At two o' clock in the Afternoon the Admiral made the Signal to engage, and we all began a freſh to cannonade the Fort. About half an Hour after the Enemy waved a white Flag on the Ramparts, upon which the Admiral made a Signal to deſiſt from firing, and ſent a Lieutenant with a Flag of Truce on Shore, to treat with the Enemy.

About 4 o' Clock the Lieutenant returned on board with an unſatisfactory Anſwer, who imagining their Delays were intended to put themſelves in a better State of Defence (which Opinion was confirmed by the Smartneſs of the ſucceeding Part of the Action) he therefore at a Quarter paſt four made the Signal to renew the Attack, which was done with greater Vigour than ever, and continued very hot on both Sides till five o' Clock, when they waved a Flag again from the Fort, upon which the Admiral made the Signal to leave off firing, and ſent an Officer again on Shore with a Flag of Truce, to treat with them; upon which they ſurrendered the Fort up to us, when a Company of our Soldiers took Poſſeſſion of it, and hoiſted the Britiſh Flag on the Ramparts: But in doing this, they were obliged to diſtinguiſh themſelves in a Manner ſuitable to the Character of the Britiſh Nation; for when the Fort was ſurrendered to us, our raſcally Allies the Maratta's, took Care to be near at Hand, and attempted to take Poſſeſſion before us, which had they done, a very ſmall Part of the Plunder of the Place would ever have fallen to our Lot; and this they would have effected, but for the gallant Behaviour of Capt. Forbes, that commanded the Company ſent to take Poſſeſſion of the Fort, conſiſting of 60 Men, who threw himſelf between the Maratta's, and the Gates of the Fort, drew his broad Sword, made his Men face to the Right-about, and ſwore by his Maker, that he would cut the Maratta General's Head off, if he offered to advance one Step further; which ſo terrified the black General, and all his Men, conſiſting of many Hundreds, that without any further Moleſtation he let Captain Forbes take Poſſeſſion of the Fort, which is extremely well fortified both by Art and Nature: It lies on a Peninſula in the Latitude of 16 Degrees 40 M. North. The Iſthmus which joins it to the Main Continent, is not 100 Yards over, where a large Trench is cut from Sea to Sea, and it is without Doubt the ſtrongeſt Place in all India; and only wanted a proper Sett of People to defend it.

Had it been manned with ſuch, we ſhould have found it impregnable, and ſcarcely poſſible to have taken it. The Damages ſuſtained in our Squadron is very inſignificant, conſidering the Nature of the Enterprize. In the Tyger we had not a Man either killed or wounded by the Enemy, but had ten Men blown up by a looſe Cartridge of Powder, nine of whom are ſince dead. The Cumberland had nine Men killed and wounded by one Shot, and not one Man either killed or wounded in the Reſt of the Fleet; of ſo little Conſequence are the moſt deſtructive Arms in untutored and unpractiſed Hands. Five Days after we took the Fort, we and the Bridgwater were diſpatched for Bombay with all the ſick and wounded Men in the Fleet, and to repair what little Damage we ſuſtained in our Hulls and Rigging. We had ſent on board of us the Day before we ſailed from Gerya, 84 Boxes of Money, 224 Bales of Goods, ſix Cheſts of wrought Plate, and ſix Arabian Horſes; the Bridgwater had Money and Goods alſo. Before our Departure from Gerya, we ſold 4 Elephants to Roinmage-Pont, the Maratta General, for £ 100,000, and we have heard ſince we arrived, that the Admiral has found two Tons of Gold, one of Silver, 2 Tons and a Half of Elephants Teeth, and one Ton of Quick-Silver, beſides ſeveral Bales of rich Goods. The Money, we brought here with us weighed ten Tons. You muſt know that Angria was trapaned in a moſt treacherous Manner by the Maratta's, and made their Priſoner, who have continually threatened to cut his Head off, in order to extort a Confeſſion from him where his Riches lie concealed, which makes them very deſirous of our quitting the Garriſon, in hopes of poſſeſſing themſelves of it; but I am fully convinced, Admiral Watſon will not leave one Stone unturned to find all the Treaſure before he quits the Place; and I am credibly informed, Angria has wrote privately to the Admiral, that as he hath uſed his Wives and Children with ſo much Clemency and Humanity (who are in our Poſſeſſion) it would give him great Pleaſure to be his Priſoner; and that if

if he would demand him from the Maratta General, he would discover to him where all his Riches are conceal'd.

In Consequence thereof, Admiral Watson has demanded him, but the Maratta General has refused to deliver him up, or even to supply the Admiral with Water or fresh Provisions; so that till he does give him up, we shall keep Possession of the Fort; and most People imagine we shall make War against the Maratta's, our present Allies. It is believed, that in Case the Admiral can get Angria from the Maratta's, he will bring him, his Wives and Children, to Europe with him, and sell the Fort to the Maratta's, as he promised them he would do before he attack'd it. We here imagine, that this Prize will be more considerable than Lord Anson's. Perhaps it will not be amiss to give you some Account of this famous Pyrate: Know then that Angria's Great Grand-Father was a General under the Great Mogul, and in going one of his annual Rounds, as is customary in these Parts, to levy the Taxes for his Emperor, he found he had a powerful Army, and a sufficient Sum of Money, to take upon himself the regal Authority: In Consequence of which he shook off his Allegiance, and took Possession of Gerya, and as he became more formidable, he began the *honest* Trade of Pyracy, which was carried on by his Son, Grandson, and this present Angria, till this his fatal Downfall; who entered into Treaties, and received Ambassadors with as much Pomp, Punctuality, and Grandeur, as any Prince in the known World.

I herewith send you a List of Ships enployed in the Attack of Gerya.

His Britannick Majesty's Ships of War.

Kent, 70 Guns; Cumberland 70, Tyger 60, Salisbury 50, Bridgwater 20, and King's Fisher Sloop, 14 Guns.

India Company's Ships of War.

Protector, 40 Guns; Revenge 20, Guardian 20, Bombay Grab 20, Phœnix Sloop 12, and Counter Sloop, 12 Guns.

Tyger Schooner, 8 Guns; Swift 6, Shark 6, Dolphin 6, Fox 6, Swallow 6, and Fly, 6 Guns; Gallyvats.

Drake, 12 Guns; Viper 12, Warren 12, Triumph Praim 12, and Dispatch, 12 Guns; Bombketches, carrying 11 Inch Mortars each, besides Guns.

Hardwicke Storeship, 20 Guns.

16 Sail of Maratta's, and 15 small Vessels, to land our Soldiers.

BOSTON, January 24.

Last Wednesday the Right Honourable the Earl of LOUDON arrived here from *New-York*, being escorted into Town by the Governor's Troop of Guards; the Weather having been extreamly severe for some Days, his coming was so sudden & unexpected, that the Regiment of *Boston*, and the Company of Cadets, had not Time to make their Appearance. As soon as it was known that his Lordship had arrived at the Seat this Government had provided for his Reception, the Cannon of his Majesty's Castle William, the Batteries of this Town and at Charles-Town were discharg'd, and the Bells in Town were rung upon this joyful Occasion. His Lordship has been waited upon by his Honour our Governor, a Committee of the General Court, and the Select-Men of the Town, with their sincere Congratulations; the Ministers of the Town in a Body have also expressed their Regard to his Lordship, in a Manner suited to their Character; and this Day his Lordship has an Invitation to dine at Concert-Hall with his Honour our Governor, and a large Committee of both Houses.

NEW-YORK, February 7.

Copy of a Letter from Fort William Henry, dated Jan. 23.

"Last Night we received the melancholy Account of Rogers being way-laid by the Enemy, with the Loss of 19 of his People: They left this Fort with 75 Rangers the 17th Instant: Capt. Speekman, Lieut. Kennedy, and Mr. Baker, a Volunteer of the 44th Regiment, went with him. He marched 25 Miles down the Lake; then struck off to the Westward, and on Friday Morning by ten o'Clock, struck down to the Lake, between Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Immediately on their Arrival at the Lake, they saw a Sleigh going from Ticonderoga to Crown-Point. Rogers ordered his Lieut. with a small Party, to head the Sleigh, which he did; himself, and the Rest of his Party, went on the Ice, and discovered several Sleighs behind a Point, who were likewise going the same Way. As soon as the Enemy discovered the Party, some turned their Sleighs, and galloped back, others cut their Horses loose, and rode back, notwithstanding they catched two Sleighs, with 4 Peasants and 3 Regulars. They took 3 of the Enemy's Horses with them, and returned near 5 Miles on their Tracks, where they halted to refresh themselves, and clean their Guns, it having rained all the Morning. About 2 o'Clock, they began their March, being 3 Miles West of Ticonderoga. In crossing a small Valley, the Enemy fired upon them, and killed 8 or 9; at the first Fire Rogers's Hat was shot off his Head, and his Skull grazed. He immediately ordered his Men to re-ascend the Hill they had left, which they did, and the Engagement began very warm on both Sides. The Enemy were greatly superior to the Party, and often stood in Bodies and fired, which made our Men be almost certain of every Shot they made. The Indians often attempted to flank Rogers, which he perceived, and, for that Purpose, always detached some of his best Men, who killed two or three of them, and oblig'd the Rest to retire. They continued firing till dark, both Parties yelling and making all the Noise they could. Rogers then ordered his Men to keep up their Fire, till they could be sure of their Mark, and hold their Tongues. The Enemy imagined they were most of them killed, or had left the Field, and, according to their Custom, were crossing the Valley, to scalp them, but our People, when near enough to them, gave them a heavy Fire, which obliged them to retire with Loss; this they did a second Time. Rogers being shot thro' the Hand, and disabled, and fearing the Enemy might be reinforced from the Fort, left the Field to the Enemy, with 19 of his People killed, among whom were Capt. Speekman, Lieutenant Kennedy, Ensign Page of the Rangers, Mr. Baker, the Volunteer, and 15 others. Rogers says Mr. Baker behaved surprizingly well, and having fired 15 Rounds, was shot thro' the Body. Two of the wounded got in here last Night; Rogers, and six more, this Evening; and the Rest of the Party are now, 'tis said, coming in. It is generally believed Rogers behaved extreamly well, and wiped off the Epithet of Coward which many People have undeservedly given him. He is determined as soon as possible to inform himself of the Particulars relative to the Enemy, by another Trial for a Prisoner. Speekman and Rogers before the Engagement had examined the Prisoners, who said there were six hundred Men, and fifty Indians, at Crown-Point, five hundred Men, and forty-five Indians, at Ticonderoga; with two hundred Canadians, who, with the Indians at the two Forts, were come from Canada with an Intent to cut off our Convoy between our Forts; that they were all provided with Snow-Shoes, and every Necessary of that Kind, and were very soon to have set off on their Scout. We imagine the Canadians and Indians were the People who attacked Rogers; that they were sent out on the Alarm being given by those who escaped. The Prisoners had heard nothing of any Plan being formed against either of these Forts; but that the French intended to attack Beausejour, or some other of the Forts to the Northward, this Winter.

By the Leicester Packet, Captain Ratford, arrived at New-York, who left Falmouth the 28th of December, we have the following Advices.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Die Jovis, 2° Decembris, 1756.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Importance of the present Crisis, and the dangerous Consequences which may result from the unnatural Union of Councils in *Europe*, are so sensibly felt by this House, that we should think ourselves wanting in Duty to Your Majesty, and our Country, if we did not beg Leave to offer, at Your Royal Feet, our strongest Assurances that we will, to the utmost of our Power, promote and effectuate such Measures, as shall be found expedient for vindicating the Honour of Your Crown, and asserting the just Rights of Your Majesty, and Your Subjects.

Permit us to return Your Majesty our most humble and grateful Thanks, for Your Majesty's gracious Condescension to the Request of Your Parliament, in causing a Body of Your Electoral Troops to come into this Country, at a Conjuncture so critical to its Preservation and Defence.

With the deepest Sense of our Obligations to Your Majesty, we beg Leave to approach Your Throne, there to offer the Tribute of our warmest Gratitude for that paternal Care and Solicitude which Your Majesty has expressed for the Succour and Preservation of *America*; nor are we less sensibly affected with Your Majesty's gracious Attention to the Safety and Honour of this Kingdom, by recommending to our Care the forming such a Plan of Defence at Home, as may enable Your Majesty to exert the Power of *Great-Britain* with Vigour and Success Abroad.

The many Blessings we enjoy under Your Majesty's mild and gracious Government, call for the warmest and sincerest Acknowledgments of our Hearts; and demand, on our Part, the most firm and loyal Assurances to Your Majesty, that, not discouraged by any unprosperous Events of War, we will, with the greater Ardour and Alacrity, employ our most zealous Efforts to extricate Your Majesty from all Difficulties, with Honour and Dignity to Your Majesty's Crown, and Prosperity to Your People.

We beg Leave to return Your Majesty the Thanks of this House, for the tender and Compassionate Regard Your Majesty has shewn to the Sufferings of the poorer Sort, from the high Price of Corn; and to assure Your Majesty, that we will take that Matter into our immediate Consideration, in order to provide such speedy and adequate Relief, as the Nature and Importance of the Case require.

His MAJESTY's Most Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I RETURN you My hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Address. The warm Expressions, with which you repeat the Assurances of your Determination to exert yourselves in the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of My Crown, give Me the greatest Satisfaction; and you may be assured, the only Use I shall make of the Confidence you repose in Me, will be to pursue such Measures, as the present critical Conjuncture renders necessary for the Welfare and Prosperity of My Kingdoms.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Your faithful Commons, excited by Duty, and warm with Gratitude, do, from our Hearts, acknowledge the paternal Care, and Royal Condescension of Your Majesty, in pointing out, from the Throne, such a Plan of Force for our Defence, as may best tend to the Satisfaction of Your People; and in particular a well-modelled National Militia, as one proper Security for Your Majesty's Person and Realm.

In this present arduous Conjuncture, Your faithful Commons, next after divine Providence, rely on Your Majesty's Wisdom and Magnanimity; remembering *British* Efforts in Times past, under Princes, whose first Glory was to found, like Your Majesty, the Strength of their Government in the Contentment and Harmony of their Subjects.

Thus united, and thus animated, this House will chearfully support Your Majesty through all Difficulties, and vindicate, to the utmost, the Dignity of Your Crown, and its undubitable Rights, against the antient Enemy of these Kingdoms.

We trust Your Majesty, strong at Home, will find Yourself revered Abroad, and in a Condition to support that Weight and Consideration in *Europe* which belong to a King of *Great-Britain*, notwithstanding the unnatural and unhappy Union of Councils, which have formed, on the Continent, so new and dangerous a Crisis.

This House thinks, with Pain, on the sad Events of War in the Mediterranean, and in *America*: They will take these affecting Matters into their most serious Consideration, not imputing Blame to any unheard; and will, with all Confidence, Alacrity and Dispatch, second Your Majesty's Royal Care for the speedy Succour and Preservation of *America*, under the growing Dangers to which those invaluable Possessions stand exposed,

We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will consider of proper Provisions for the Relief of the poorer Sort from the present high Price of Corn, and for preventing the like Mischiefs hereafter, according to the Royal and Compassionate Recommendation of Your Majesty.

Madrid, Nov. 15. At a grand council held a few days ago in the King's presence, they deliberated on the part which might be proper for Spain to act in the present conjuncture. The Prime Minister advised a perfect neutrality, and gave many reasons for it; in opposition to which others said, that the interest of the crown and of the Kingdom's commerce required something more. The situation of affairs in the Indies was brought on the tapis, and they referred to what has happened to the Dutch, whom the English have wormed out of the greatest part of their trade, not only in the Indies, but also in many parts of Europe; and concluded, that it was to be feared the like would happen to the Spaniards, if the English should become too powerful; after which they took into consideration the advantages offered by France, and several other motives for rejecting a neutrality. The council came to no resolution; but it is very probable that the King, who is already much inclined to favour France, will ere long accede in form to the treaty of Versailles; and in the mean time we are taking proper measures for a considerable augmentation in the Sea and Land forces.

Prague, Nov. 13. On the 21st ult. in the night, M. de Tallange, Aid-de-Camp-General, passed the Elbe at Leitmaritz with 400 Croats, and went to attack Salesl, where the enemy had 300 infantry, and 80 hussars, with two pieces of cannon. They surprized them, killed 170, and nailed up their two pieces of artillery, which they would have brought off, if the Prussians had not received an immediate succour of 600 men from the neighbouring posts. Major Manstein killed himself with his own hand, chusing rather to die than be taken prisoner, as the King of Prussia had entrusted him with the post of Salesl, which he thought of importance to favour his retreat. M. de Tallange re-passed the Elbe at day-break, having had only 16 men killed, and 23 wounded.

Paris, Nov. 26. The ships at Brest and L'Orient are to join those at Rochefort; they will then form 60 sail, which are to divide into three squadrons, and 4 or 5000 regular troops are to embark on board one of them.

Eight hundred thousand weight of powder is deposited in the church of St. Michael at Havre-de-Grace.

Hanover, Nov. 30. The Chamberlain Baron de Weydel has received orders from London to repair immediately to Copenhagen; and as he is to be attended by a secretary of legation, we presume some important negociation is on the carpet.

Warsaw, Nov. 22. Prince Sulkowski has offered the King a Sum of 200,000 Crowns, and to raise besides several Thousand Men on his Estate, for his Majesty's Service.

Stockholm, Nov. 23. Provisions beginning to grow so scarce in this kingdom, that we are under apprehensions of a famine, the King has dispatched a courier to Petersburgh, to intreat the Empress of Russia, as a friend, an ally, and a neighbour, to permit a certain quantity of corn to be imported hither from her dominions.

Dresden, Nov. 29. It is reported here, that Count Brühl, Prime Minister to the King of Poland, is gone *incog.* from Warsaw to Vienna, in order to concert with the Austrian ministry the measures fittest to be pursued in the present conjuncture. It is also said that a strong detachment of Austrians, consisting mostly of Hussars and Pandours, made their way a few days ago over the mountains of Bohemia, and penetrated into Saxony; but the moment there was advice of their appearing, some Prussian regiments were sent to meet them, and attacked them so vigorously, that they were almost all cut off.

Amsterdam, Dec. 3. They tell us from Vienna, that the Protestants of Hungary have made an Offer to the Empress Queen of 25 or 30,000 Cavalry; and that Bohemia, Moravia, Upper and Lower Austria, have offered to raise for her, during the Winter, 12,000 Recruits, besides the 6000 they have already raised.

Manheim, Dec. 4. The Elector, our Sovereign has lately concluded a treaty with the Empress-Queen, by which he engages to furnish her Imperial Majesty with a body of 6000 troops, who are to join, in quality of auxiliaries, one of the three armies which the court of Vienna will bring into the field next spring.

Paris, Dec. 3. It is said that the six ships which sailed a few days ago from Brest, have some troops on board, with a large quantity of ammunition; and that they are to be employed in an expedition against Acadia.

Dec. 4. According to letters from Brest, abundance of cannon, mortars, bombs, and other warlike stores, continually pass by St. Brieux and Guingamp, going to that port.

Mentz, Dec. 5. The King of Prussia has called upon the King of France, as guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, for succours against the courts of Vienna and Dresden, but we suppose he expects a denial.

LONDON.

November 25. It is reported, but from what Authority is not known, that Angria, the Pirate, with some few of the Maratta Chiefs, have surrendered themselves to Admiral Watson, upon certain Conditions; one of which is, that they shall be sent to England, with their Families, and be safe in their Persons and Properties.

December 1. Capt. Everitt (Admiral West's Captain) has got the Command of the Neptune, a new 90 Gun Ship, which will be launched in about a Fortnight.

Dec. 3. *'Tis said that eight Ships of the Line will shortly sail for the American Seas, and that large Draughts will be made from the Regiments in England and Ireland, with a considerable Body of Highlanders, to be sent to America.---'Tis said Admiral Forbes will be made a Lord of the Admiralty.---The Marlborough Man of War is put into Commission, in which Admiral Holbourn will hoist his Flag.*

Dec. 4. *The Russian Minister at Hamburgh, has contradicted the Report of the Russian Army marching for Prussia.---'Tis said there is a Treaty between the Kings of Sweden, Denmark and Prussia.*

December 6, We hear that a proclamation will soon be issued for a general fast for the success of the war, and the security of the Protestant religion.

Dec. 9. *From Switzerland they write, that Orders are sent to all their Officers to observe a strict Neutrality.*

December 11, According to letters from Peterburgh of the 15th of last month, the Empress of Russia continued on the mending hand. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess seldom stirred out of her Imperial Majesty's apartment, where the members of the senate assembled on certain days, to consider of what is fit to be done in the present conjuncture. These letters bring a confirmation that the troops in Livonia and Courland have been put into quarters of cantonment, on account of the inclemency of the season.

There is advice from Brest, that on the 23d of Novem-

Best possible image.

ber in the afternoon, the St. Michael, of 60 guns, Capt. Caumont, and the Amethyst of 30 guns, commanded by Lieutenant Herly, sailed from that port with a strong gale of wind, but very favourable to get clear of the English men of war, if any lay in their way; and the next morning sailed, with the same wind, the Intrepid, of 74 guns, commanded by M. de Kersaint, the Opiniatre, Capt. Moeslein, of 64; the Licorne, Capt. Dugue-Lambert, of 30, and the Caplypso, of 16 guns, commanded by M. de Cours, Ensign in the navy. They don't tell us the destination of those Ships.

We are assured that our good friends the Dutch lately sent commissions to a merchant at Newcastle, and another at Stockton upon Tees, to buy all the grain they possibly could, for exportation; but that those proposals were rejected with scorn. A most noble example of disinterestedness and publick spirit! Was this precedent to be followed, we should not so often hear of the French (whom the King, in his speech to the parliament, terms our ancient enemy) being supplied with provisions in Dutch bottoms.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, dated Nov. 29.

"*The Good Intent, a Letter of Marque of this Port, who sailed on Wednesday last, arrived this Morning with a French Snow laden with Timber, &c. for Ship-building, for Martineco; also a Dutchman (our very good Friend) laden with Masts, &c. for Brest; she has, as I am informed, 23 Masts for 90 Gun Ships, and several fit for 80; which will be a great Loss to the French at this Juncture.*"

We are advised that ten Regiments will be sent to North-America, viz. six from England, and four from Ireland.

We are informed that Capt. Cunningham the Engineer, and a Volunteer in Fort St. Philip, during the Siege, will, in Consideration of his great Services, be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, in the Room of Colonel Dunbar.

Last Wednesday, at One o'Clock, the spurious Speech, cried about for the King's Speech, was burnt by the common Hangman before Westminster-Hall-Gate; and Yesterday at the Royal Exchange.

Last Saturday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor sent an Officer to inform the Coffee-house-keepers near the Royal Exchange, who keep their Houses open on Sundays, that if they don't desist from that Practice for the future they will be prosecuted.

More Removals in the Administration are now talked of; it is thought some considerable Appointments will be given to the Earls of Westmoreland and Middlesex, Lord Talbot, and Sir Francis Dashwood.---It is said, that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle intends to set out for Bath.

From Toulon they tell us, that their Ships which were ordered to be laid up are repairing one after another with all convenient Speed, and as their Crews are employed for this Purpose, they will very soon be fit for Service again. They at the same time talk of their building with all imaginable Expedition, and that they receive Timber from all Parts, having upon the Stocks, two Ships of 74 Guns each, two of 64, and two Frigates; and that they shall soon put on a Ship of 116 Guns, and another of 100.

December 15.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Dec. 10.

"About three thousand of the Hanoverian troops are on board the transports in the river, waiting at Blackstakes for a favourable wind. When these vessels return, they will take on board about the same number. Those that are not embarked, are quartered about Rochester, Chatham, and Maidstone, in such houses as were empty, and in barns and other out-houses, in that part of Kent."

December 23. A Privateer of 10 Guns, and 56 Men, belonging to Havre, is brought into the Downs by his Majesty's Ship Centaur.

St. James's, December 4. It is this Day ordered by his Majesty in Council, that an Embargo be forthwith laid upon all Ships laden, or to be laden, in the Ports of Great-Britain and Ireland, with Corn, Malt, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biscuit, and Starch, to be exported to foreign Parts, pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons presented to his Majesty for that Purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

To the Publishers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Corporation of the City of Philadelphia having thought it their Duty to testify their grateful Sense of the Services done this Province, by the Courage and Conduct of Colonel Armstrong, with the Officers and Men under his Command, in the late Expedition to Kittanning, you are requested to publish the following Letters on that Subject; the one from the Mayor and Corporation to the Colonel and his Officers, and the other from the Colonel in Answer thereto. Services of such a beneficial Nature, require the warmest Acknowledgments from all true Lovers of their Country, as well in Justice to those who perform them, as to kindle up a like Spirit in others; and it is equally for the Honour of those who confer such Acknowledgments and those who receive them, that it should be done in the most publick Manner.

To Colonel JOHN ARMSTRONG.

SIR,

THE Corporation of the City of Philadelphia greatly approve of your Conduct and publick Spirit in the late Expedition against the Town of Kittanning, and are highly pleased with the signal Proofs of Courage and personal Bravery given by you, and the Officers and Soldiers under your Command, in the Demolishing of that Place. I am therefore ordered to return you and them the Thanks of the Board for the eminent Service you have thereby done your Country. I am also ordered by the Corporation to present you, out of their small publick Stock, with a Piece of Plate, and a Silver Medal, and each of your commissioned Officers with a Medal, and a small Sum of Money, to be disposed of in the Manner most agreeable to them; which the Board desire you will accept as a Testimony of the Regard they have for your Merit.

Signed by Order,

January 5, 1757. ATTWOOD SHUTE, Mayor.

To the MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN *and* COMMON-COUNCIL *of the Corporation of the City of* Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Favour of the 5th Instant, together with the Medals, and other genteel Presents, made to the Officers of my Battalion, by the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, I had the Pleasure to receive by Captain George Armstrong.

The Officers employ'd in the Kittanning Expedition, have been made acquainted with the distinguishing Honour you have done them, and desire to join with me in acknowledging it in the most publick Manner.

The kind Acceptance of our past Services by the Corporation, gives us the highest Pleasure, and furnishes a fresh Motive to exert ourselves on every future Occasion for the Benefit of his Majesty's Service in general, and in Defence of this Province in particular. In Behalf of the Officers of my Battalion, I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,
and obliged humble Servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Carlisle, January 24, 1757.

The Ship Attwoods, Captain Greenway, of and from this Port for London, is cast away on the Isle of Wight.

The Ship Betty Sally, Captain Snead, is safe arrived in London from this Place.

The Captains Condy, and Higgs, are arrived at St. Christophers from this Harbour; as is Captain Gibbons at Antigua.

Captain Cowpland, in a Sloop inward bound from St. Christophers, we hear, is lost at Egg-Harbour.

The Ship Pusey, Captain Robeson, bound to London from this Port, is overset by the Ice, and lost, on Reedy-Island.

The Cornelia, Captain Smith, bound to Gibraltar, it is said has lost her Rudder, and received other Damage, at said Island.

The Snow Chance, Captain Lawrence, of New-York, bound to Jamaica, is also overset by the Ice at Glouceſter Point, and Part of her Cargoe damaged.

Captain Stiles, from Liverpool, spoke with the Privateer Neptune of New-York, on the 12th of January, about 160 Leagues to the Eastward of Virginia; all well on board.

On Tuesday last began the Drawing of the New-Castle Lottery.

*** The NEW-YORK POST is not come in.

*** *The Law for Billeting Soldiers to be had at the* New-Printing Office.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Friendship, Daniel Rees, from Madeira.
Ship Molly, David Gregory, from Dublin.
Schooner Industry, Nicholas Thorndike, from Salem.
Schooner Snapper, Stephen Vickery, from Ditto.
Snow Rachel, Henry Stiles, from Liverpool.
Sloop Hannah, Benjamin Ellingwood, from Salem.
Sloop Charming Sally, Jeremiah Hawkins, from R. Island.
Sloop Charming Molly, William Douglas, from Ditto.
Sloop Prudence, Sylvester Pembleton, from New-York.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Friendship, James Briemer, for Jamaica.
Brig Hannah, Nathaniel Donnell, for Dublin.
Sloop Charming Sally, Jeremiah Hawkins, for R. Island.
Brig Shirley, Alexander Adams, for Dublin.
Ship Southall, Thomas Rodgers, for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Snow Muggy, William Allison, to Antigua.
Sloop Swallow, Ephraim Carpenter, to R. Island.
Ship Elizabeth, Alexander Katter, to St. Christophers.
Schooner Industry, Nicholas Thorndike, to Salem.
Snow Delaware, Peter Falkner, to Leith.
Schooner Snapper, Stephen Vickery, to Salem.
Sloop Hannah, Benjamin Ellingwood, to Boston.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof (Price *Two Shillings* and *Six-pence*)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the House of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, from the Beginning of the present Governor's Administration, to the 24th of *September*, the End of the Transactions of the last Assembly. Containing, among other Things, the Proprietary Instructions relating to *Money-Bills*, the Remarks of a Committee of the last Assembly upon the said Instructions, and an Account of the Disposition of the *One Thousand Pounds*, *Fifty-five Thousand Pounds*, and *Thirty Thousand Pounds*, granted by that Assembly to the King's Use, with the Incidental Charges and other Publick Accounts of the last Year.

LAtely published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia (Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence) The VOTES of the ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, from *October* 14, 1755, to *August* 19, 1756, being to the End of Governor MORRIS's Administration.

Likewise, (Price 1s. 9d.)

AN ACT *for regulating and continuing the nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of* Philadelphia; *and for raising of Money on the Inhabitants, and Estates of the said City, for defraying the necessary Expences thereof.*

An ACT *for striking the Sum of* Thirty Thousand Pounds *in Bills of Credit, and giving the same to the King's Use; and for providing a Fund to sink the Bills so to be emitted, by laying an Excise upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits.*

An ACT *for the Relief of* Joseph Yeates, *a languishing Prisoner in the Goal of* Philadelphia, *with Respect to the Imprisonment of his Person.*

Also (Price Ninepence.)

AN ACT *for regulating the Officers and Soldiers commissionated and raised by the Governor for the Defence of this Province. And,*

An ACT *for extending several Sections of an Act of Parliament, passed in the Twenty-ninth Year of the present Reign, intituled, "An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters."*

And (Price Six-pence.)

AN ACT *for binding out, and settling, such of the Inhabitants of* Nova-Scotia, *imported into this Province, as are under Age; and for maintaining the Aged, Sick and Maimed, at the Charge of the Province.*

An ACT *for regulating the Officers and Soldiers commissionated and raised by the Governor for the Defence of this Province; and for repealing the Act of General Assembly passed in the present Reign, for the same Purpose.* And,

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act, intituled, "An ACT *for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys, of the City of* Philadelphia; *and for raising of Money on the Inhabitants, and Estates of the said City, for defraying the necessary Expences thereof."*

To be SOLD by

Samuel M'Call, senior,

By the Quantity,

A Parcel of the very best chipt logwood, braziletto, Madeira inch board, hides in the hair, iron pots, delph-ware by the hogshead, Bristol bottles by the grocé, or larger quantity; a very fine new cable, ten and half inch, ninety-five fathom; jesuits bark, and cocos by the scroon, some claret by the hogshead, bohea tea, a parcel of linens, fit for taylors linings of clothes, and other uses. ¶

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY;

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting on Monday, the 28th of this instant February, precisely at Six o' Clock in the Evening, at the Mason's Lodge, in Lodge Alley, in Second-street. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE Translation of three *French* Volumes, printed at *Paris*, by Order of the *French* King, in the Year 1756, and found in a *French* Prize lately taken, intituled, "*A* MEMORIAL, *containing a Summary Account of Facts, in Answer to the Observations of the* English *Ministry, addressed to the Courts of* Europe." Giving an Account of all the Transactions in *America*, from the Year 1749 to the Year 1756; as also the Differences between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France* on account thereof; the Disputes between Governor *Cornwallis* and the Marquis *De la Jonquiere*, then Governor of *Canada*, concerning the Territories of *Nova-Scotia*; the apprehending of four of our *Indian* Traders by Order of the said *M. de la Jonquiére*, the Manner of their Examination, of their being sent to *France*, and by what Means they recovered their Liberty; the Journal of Major *Washington*, Ditto of M. de *Villiers*, the *French* Commandant at *Obio*: Likewise Copies of General *Braddock*'s secret Orders; his Letters to divers Ministers of State in *England*, relative to his own Conduct from the Time of his Arrival in *America* to his unhappy Defeat; in which is shewn the Ideas he had of these Colonies, and in what Manner he represented them to the Ministry: Also Extracts of the Copies of several Letters he wrote to different Governors in *America*, and of Letters he had received from them; and an Account of the chief Points that were discussed between General *Braddock* and several Governors in *America*, at a Grand Council held at *Alexandria*, the Middle of *April*, 1755; with many other Things interesting, entertaining and curious.

CONDITIONS.

1. Great Care will be taken to give a faithful Translation, for which Purpose several able Hands are already engaged in that Work.

2. It will be printed in *Octavo* and contain about 350 Pages, and delivered to the Subscribers stitched in blue Paper.

3. No Subscriptions will be taken in after the 20th of *March* next, at which Time the Book will certainly be put to press, and published in six Weeks from that Time.

4. The Price is a *Spanish* mill'd Dollar, one Half to be paid at Subscription, the other Half at the Delivery of the Book.

5. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall have a seventh *Gratis*.

Subscriptions are taken in by JAMES CHATTIN, Printer, at the *Newest Printing-Office*, on the South Side of the *Jersey* Market, *Philadelphia*.

N. B. Those that incline to subscribe for this interesting Piece, are desired to be expeditious in sending in their Subscriptions, as the Book will certainly be printed, there being already Subscribers enough for that Purpose in the City of *Philadelphia* only, and none will be printed over what are subscribed for. ¶

CAME to the plantation of William M'Causland, of Leacock township, Lancaster county, about the 10th of November last, a black mare, blind of one eye, branded on the near shoulder C, 13 years old. The owner coming and proving his property, shall have her again, paying charges to

WILLIAM M'CAUSLAND.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1757.

DESERTED, on the 31st of last month, from a recruiting party at Lancaster, belonging to the 44th regiment, commanded by Major General Abercrombie,

CHARLES M'CLEA, born at Newgarden, Newcastle county, in the province of Pennsylvania, 17 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, thin and straight, of a pale complexion, has dark brown curled hair, generally wears his hat flapped, his eyes being weak. Whoever apprehends the said deserter, and secures him in any goal, shall receive Two Pistoles reward, to be paid by Captain David Kennedy, of the aforesaid regiment, at New-York, or the officer commanding the recruiting party at Lancaster.

JOHN WEST.

N. B. Whoever is known to harbour or conceal the said Deserter, will be prosecuted as the law directs in such cases. His Parents now live in Shippensburg, and it is supposed he is gone that way.

To be LETT or SOLD;

On Thursday, the 17th day of March next,

A Valuable plantation, or tract of land, lying and being in the hundred and county of New-Castle, on the great road leading from New-Castle to Lewes-Town, and to Annapolis, about 7 miles from New-Castle, 2 from the river Delaware, and 3 miles from Christiana Bridge; containing, by estimation, 180 acres of land, 80 whereof clear, and under good fence, 20 acres of good meadow ground, and more may be made; the whole well water'd and timber'd, and in good repair; with a very good grist-mill and saw-mill, with all appurtenances thereunto belonging, in good order, two very good boulting cloths; the mills go by water, and are both on the same stream, plenty of water, and the dam easily kept up. It is also well suited for either tavern or store, known by the name of *The New Red Lion*. There is on it a very good dwelling-house, with four rooms in the front, five fire-places, two cellars underneath, a kitchen, smoak-house, smith's shop, and a very good barn; also a stable 30 feet long, hay house, and other out houses; a very good draw-well near the house, and two large orchards. The title is indisputable. The purchaser may have reasonable time allowed him to pay the money in, provided he gives good security if required. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, may know the terms of sale. The vendue to begin at ten o' clock on said day on the premises, where attendance will be given by

OBADIAH ELLIOT.

WHEREAS *William Hamilton hath absconded from his usual place of abode, his effects being attached, his creditors are desired to meet at the house of Arthur Lattimore, in Allen township, Northampton county, on the first day of March next, then and there to make proof of their respective demands, that distribution may be made of the goods so attached as the law directs,* by JAMES RALSTON, JOHN COOK, WILLIAM HASLET. ¶

January 29, 1757.

NOW in the Custody of the subscriber, at the White Horse, in Market-street, Philadelphia, a small sized sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, his near hind feet white to the middle of his leg, neither brand nor ear mark, supposed to be stolen, and left by a man now in the goal of this city, that calls himself John Jones, alias Mitchell, alias Affmey, a noted horse thief, and has been in most of the goals in Virginia and Maryland, as well as this province, for the above crime. The owner of said horse proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to PETER ROBESON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ellis, late of this city glazier, deceased, whether by mortgage, bond, specialty, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired speedily to pay the same: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by me the subscriber, who am fully authorized for that purpose.

JOHN KNOWLES.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Dublin and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

CONYNGHAM and NISBETT,

At their ſtore in Market-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, cambricks, long, clear, flowered and ſpotted lawns, checks, ozenbrigs, ticklingburgs, white jeans, figured demities, muſlins, calicoes, printed cottons light and dark grounds, mens, womens and boys worſted and yarn hoſe, mens white and black ſilk hoſe, halfthicks, kerſeys, 6 qr. naps, foreſt cloths, broadcloths, ſhaloons, white and red flannels, green and crimſon hair ſhag, cotton velvet, cotton velvet ſhapes, felt and Carolina mens and boys hats, black and coloured taffeties, damaſks, ell wide Perſians, linen and Kenting handkerchiefs, ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk romals, crates of blue and white ſtone ware, muſcovado ſugar, &c. 6 W

To be SOLD,

ON Tueſday, the firſt day of March next, by publick vendue (if not ſooner diſpoſed of by private ſale) a plantation on Elk river, in Eaſt Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 106 acres, with a ſtone griſt-mill thereon erected, fit for country or merchant work, with two pair of ſtones, a boulting mill in good order, ſupplied with a never failing ſtream of water. The mill dam may be ſupported for leſs than Twenty Shillings per Annum; together with a commodious new brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, a large brick kitchen adjoining, a garden and yard paled in, a well of extraordinary good water, and a large barn, 20 acres of improved meadow, and as much more may be eaſily made; the whole well watered; the upland, which is cleared, is almoſt new, in a healthy ſituation, and convenient for ſtore-keeping, and purchaſing large quantities of grain, about 16 miles diſtant from a landing at Chriſtiana Bridge, or Whiteclay Creek. For terms of ſale, apply to David Finney in New-Caſtle, or on the premiſes the day of ſale, where attendance will be given at ten o' clock. Tbs.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1757.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, near the Indian King, a dark brown coloured mare, between* 13 *and* 14 *hands high,* 5 *years old laſt ſpring, a trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a bob tail, and had on a pair of iron hopples. It is ſuppoſed ſhe has been ſtolen away, and was ſeen the beginning of November laſt on the other ſide of Edwards's ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo as the owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by*

⊕ THOMAS RICHARDS.

To be ſold by

Capt. JAMES CHILD,

At his ſtore, the ſign of the Sugar-loaf, three doors above Market-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet,

RUSSIA ſheeting, Iriſh linen, check handkerchiefs, beſt flaxen ſprigg'd ozenbrigs, yard wide, 7-eights, and 3 qr. cotton and linen checks, clear lawns, cambricks, printed calicoes, princes linens, pewter, felt hats, large ſconce looking-glaſſes, naps and coating,-----Logwood, braziletto, butter in firkins, beſt indico, rum, melaſſes, muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads or barrels, piemento, coffee, loaf ſugar at 11d. 12d. and 13d. per pound, double refined ditto at 18d. per pound.

N. B. Any perſons ſending their orders from the country, either in this or the neighbouring provinces, with the caſh, or orders on gentlemen in town, may depend on being as well uſed as tho' they were preſent, and the utmoſt care taken to forward them agreeable to order, by their humble ſervant,

JAMES CHILD.

January 19, 1757.

THIS is to give notice to all Gentlemen, and others, whom it may concern, That I the ſubſcriber will attend at the houſe of Mr. Daniel Fox, in Cheſter town, on every Monday, according to my agreement, by twelve a clock, and remain there till three in the afternoon, and then ſet out for Philadelphia; and on Sunday following ſet out for Kent-Iſland; and on Monday to Talbot court-houſe, and there to remain till one a clock on Tueſday for the ſpace of ſix months; that is to ſay, November, December, January, February, March and April; and the other ſix months till three in the afternoon at ſaid court houſe: Where due attendance will be given by your moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN KENNARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, on the 4th of January 1757, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John Jones, a ſmooth tongued palavering fellow, about five feet four inches high, thick ſet, of a freſh complexion, about 29 years of age: Had on when he went away, a coarſe felt hat, dark brown wig, old double breaſted jacket, and a new black and white country made ditto, an old narrow ſtriped check ſhirt, old leather breeches, bluiſh country ſtockings, the feet of different colours, country ſhoes, and braſs buckles. He is a ſchoolmaſter, and has kept ſchool but one year, the ſchool being broke up; it is ſuppoſed he has got a forged paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, beſides what the law allows, by THOMAS TIMMS. ⊙ 7 Ws.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, and in the Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol, and to be ſold extream cheap for ready money only, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

FLAXEN and hempen ozenbrigs, 7-eights garlix, ſingle and double fileſias, piſtol lawns, yd. wd. tandems, bag hollands, Iriſh linens, clouting diapers, cambricks and lawns, patches of cambricks, printed handkerchiefs, printed calicoes, fine chints, taffeties, ſtriped and plain perſians, black paduaſoys, cloth coloured gorgoroons, flowered and ſpotted bandanoes, new and lungee romals, plain and figured ribbons, tapes, bobbins, ferrits, ſilk laces, ſewing ſilk, Scots thread, nonſopretties, ozenbrigs thread, men and womens gloves, writing-paper, fine poſt paper, ſealing-wax, ſnuff-boxes, tobacco boxes, braſs and white metal ſhoe buckles, glaſs and braſs ſleeve buttons, horn and ivory combs, penknives, cuttoes, buck handle knives and forks, bone handle ditto, beſt London pewter, pewter tea-pots, baſons and ſpoons, buttons, felt and caſtor hats, white and red flannel, Indian blankets, blue ſtriped, and red ſtriped flannel, embоſſed ſerges, fine and ſuperfine ſcarlet cloths, ſuperfine yellow and buff cloths, variety of blue cloths, 7 eights, 8 qr. and 9 qr. blankets, &c. &c.

N. B. As ſaid Relfe intends for England ſoon, all perſons indebted to him above twelve months, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Newport, in New-Caſtle county, on the 27th of November, a ſorrel horſe, a natural pacer, has four white feet, one of his hind legs white to the ham, his mane trimmed, has a bob tail, about ſix years old, fourteen hands high, and was ſhod before. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, if not ſtolen, Thirty Shillings for the horſe, paid by

⊖ ARTHUR FOSTER.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER, junior,

At his houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Norris's Alley,

A Variety of European and Eaſt-India goods.----Alſo a Negroe man, fit for town or country buſineſs; has had the ſmall pox, and underſtands the Dutch language.

To be LETT,

A GOOD commodious dwelling-houſe and bake-houſe, with a good pump in Gray's Alley, conveniently ſituated for carrying on the baking buſineſs. For terms, enquire of Mary Weyman, reſiding in Arch ſtreet.

Philadelphia, February 3, 1757.

STOln out of the ſtable of Dirck Auten, blackſmith, in the townſhip of Reading-town, and county of Hunterdon, and Weſtern-Diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on the 21ſt of January laſt, a light ſorrel gelding, about 14 hands and near a half high, has neither brand nor ear-mark, holds his head low when going, a natural pacer, has a low neck, which is worn with the neck-yoke, and has occaſioned white hairs in the mane, has alſo whitiſh hairs in his forehead, running down almoſt to his noſe, has a dent on his withers, occaſioned by a rope paſſing over for ſtirrups, and one of his fore hoofs ſplit; was ſhod before with old ſhoes, and about 9 or 10 years of age. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, or the horſe alone, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Thirty five Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DIRCK AUTEN. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the inſurance of ſhips and merchandize. All perſons who want to have inſurance made, may apply at ſaid office, where all riſks will be underwrote. Tbe 6 M.

To be LETT,

THE houſe in Arch-ſtreet, commonly known by the ſign of Admiral Warren; belonging to which there is a commodious yard, and many other conveniencies, which makes it very ſuitable for a tavern. Enquire of Eraſmus Stevens, at ſaid houſe. ⊖

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

ABſconded, on the 23d of January laſt, from his maſter's ſervice, living in Chicheſter, in Cheſter county, an obligated ſervant, named Henry Palmer, this country born, about five feet ſix inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair, about half grown, but wears a cap: Had on, a caſtor hat, cock'd up, blue camblet coat, flowered flannel jacket, ſheep-ſkin apron of a yelloviſh colour, good buckſkin breeches, home made flaxen ſhirt, brown yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with braſs buckles, but may probably change both his name and apparel. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

♂ MORDECAI CLOUDS.

N. B. If he be inliſted, any perſon giving intelligence, ſo that the above ſubſcriber may find him, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, paid as above.

Pennſylvania, ſs. *Philadelphia, January* 24, 1757.

WHEREAS, notwithſtanding the advertiſements that have been frequently publiſhed, requiring all perſons indebted for quitrents, to repair to the Receiver General's office and diſcharge them; there are a great number who continue ſtill delinquent, and are greatly in arrear, whoſe backwardneſs has prevented the payment of the Honourable the Proprietaries gift to the inhabitants of this province; therefore ſuch perſons are hereby further informed, that attendance will be given at the receiver's office, in the city of Philadelphia, from Tueſday, the 1ſt day of March next, to Saturday, the 5th: At Cheſter, from the 7th to the 12th: At Pennſbury, from the 14th to the 19th: At Lancaſter, from the 23d to the 30th inclusive; as well to receive the quitrents due in the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, and Lancaſter, reſpectively; as alſo others that are due in the counties of York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton, which by the tenor of thoſe grants are made payable at ſome one or other of the aforeſaid places. And all perſons thus in arrear, are to take notice, that unleſs they appear and pay off the ſame, diſtreſſes will certainly be made, according to law, without delay.

RICHARD HOCKLEY,
EDMUND PHYSICK.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his ſtore, oppoſite the Ferry-houſe, in Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, the following goods viz.

FIne and coarſe broadcloths, kerſies and plains, red and blue halfthick, bearſkins, red and blue duffils, blue, green, and red naps, black, blue, and cloth coloured everlaſtings, red and white flannels, ſtriped linſeys, black and blue alopeens, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, ſuperfine boiled, and coarſe camblets, calimancoes, Venetian and corded poplins, croſs bar'd ſtuffs, fine and ſuperfine worſted damaſks, blue and green pluſh, mens ribb'd yarn and worſted ſtockings, mens and womens plain wove ditto, 4-penny and 6 penny ferrets, worſted binding, bobbins, ſilk, cotton and ferret laces, Manchеſter and holland tapes, new faſhioned flat, and common death head, mohair, and horſe-hair coat and veſt buttons, black, green, blue and ſcarlet veſt ditto, common mohair, ſilk and hair and ſcarff twiſt, beſt cloth coloured balladine ſewing ſilk, and light coloured ditto, white and brown buckrams, coloured threads, whited brown ditto, Scotch and Nuns ditto, beſt ſilk knee garters, gartering, Nuns pretties, ſingle and tandem fileſias, piſtol lawns, German and Holland whited long lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, tandem and 7-8ths garlix, dowlas, princes linen, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, 7-8ths and yd. wd. coarſe and fine Iriſh linens, Iriſh ſheeting, variety of calicoes and printed cottons, cambricks in pieces and patches, 6-qr. muſlins, China and Perſian taffeties, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, new ſilk romals, ſecterſoy and cotton ditto, Cumberland and common linen handkerchiefs, 10 and 11 nail, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, 6 qr. 7 qr. and 7 and half qr. bed bunts, fuſtians, plain and flowered demities, cotton ginghams, ſtriped linens, half yd. perſians, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, writing paper, F and FF gunpowder, ſhot and lead, variety of cutlary ware, ſuch as table knives and forks, piſtol capt knives, ſealend penknives, cuttoes, ſciſſars, white metal coat and veſt buttons, Philadelphia pattern braſs ditto, ivory and horn combs, pins and needles, an aſſortment of buckles, ſnuff-boxes, box and flatirons, &c.----Likewiſe to be ſold, a parcel of good barrelled beef, pork, and gammons. ⊕

Philadelphia, February 3, 1757.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Morgan, Eſq; late of Cheſter deceaſed, either by bonds, bills, or book debts, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment: And thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE, and JOHN TAYLOR, Adminiſtrators.

CAME to the Plantation of JOSEPH HART, of Plumſted, Bucks County, about the Beginning of October laſt, a white Cow, with black Ears; the Owner is hereby deſired to come and pay the Charges, and take her away. *

ANY PERSON

WHO has a Pair of likely young HORSES (fit for a Carriage) to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the Printer. Tbstf.

Philadelphia, February 3, 1757.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Dr. Hugh Matthews intends to leave the province in a ſhort time, therefore deſires thoſe who have any demands againſt him to come and receive their money; and thoſe indebted to him, are likewiſe requeſted to pay. ¶

DESERTED from a recruiting party of his majeſty's 35th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-General Otway, at Lancaſter, James Kelly, born in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, by trade a ſhoemaker; he followed his buſineſs in Fogs-Manor, Cheſter county, and is remarkably red in the face. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter in any of his majeſty's goals in this province, ſhall receive the reward of Three Pounds, excluſive of his majeſty's allowance for apprehending deſerters, which money ſhall be paid by me (commanding-officer of ſaid party)

EDWARD CANE. ¶ 5 s. Tbstf.

WHEREAS William Doris having abſconded himſelf from the uſual place of his abode, in Plainfield Townſhip, in the county of Northampton, his goods and effects were attached at the ſuit of Hugh Patterſon, and ſince ordered into the hands of John Miller, and Alexander Miller; Theſe are therefore to deſire all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid William Doris, to attend with their accounts, proved, at the houſe of ſaid Alexander Miller, in Bethel townſhip, in the ſaid county, on the 16th day of March next, when attendance will be given for that purpoſe. JAMES MARTIN. ♣

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

BY the ſubſcriber, a plantation, ſituated on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 23 miles from ſaid city, in Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres of very good land; 20 acres whereof are extraordinary good meadow, well watered, and a fine young bearing orchard, the whole under very good fence: Likewiſe a good ſtone houſe, a barn and ſtables, ſhed, and other out-houſes, very convenient for a tavern, one having been kept there many years, and under very good credit, known by the ſign of Admiral Warren. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may know the terms. GEORGE ASTON. ‡

To be LETT,

A Mill and plantation, ſituate near the head of North-Eaſt River, in Cecil county, Maryland, containing about 750 acres of land, about 40 acres of which are good meadow; alſo a mill and plantation, ſituate upon Elk River, in Nottingham, containing about 100 acres, with the appurtenances, late belonging to John Read, of Chriſtine, deceaſed. For further particulars and terms, apply to MARY READ, or GEORGE READ, Execut. ‡

To be LETT,

BY Mary Hopkinſon, a Plantation, in Moyamenſing. The preſent tenant's time will be up by the beginning of March next. ‡

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Baker, living near the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets, in Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarſe boulting cloths, very cheap for ready money or ſhort credit. Millers or others, who are not well acquainted and ſkilled in chooſing boulting cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with cloths (and inſtructions if required) ſuitable for any or every part of the boulting buſineſs.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and boulting, as well as in boulting cloths. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the brigantine Jane, Capt. Roſs, from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH REDMAN,

Oppoſite the Court-houſe, in Market-ſtreet,

OZenbrigs, London ſhaloons, calimancoes, tammies, mens, womens and childrens worſted ſtockings, cambricks, black taffeties and perſians, cotton chints, mens and womens claret coloured gloves and mittens, ſhot and bar lead, pins, buck table knives and forks, cuttoe knives, green, blue, light coloured and black hair pluſh, green, blue, light coloured and ſcarlet worſted and mohair fringes, womens worſted reins, bar'd and ſwivel ſtirrups, plain, and womens ditto, colt, rippon, and full nob'd ſnaffle bits, Rhode-Iſland, half-cannon, and Pelham curb bits, green and blue broadcloth, girth and twiſt web, braſs garniſh nails, 2d. 3d. and 4 penny clout nails, tuft nails, braſs ſtaple and loopt ditto, flowered and ſilvered loopt ditto, large and middling tacks, White's and Smith's hand and tennant ſaws, broad axes, adzes, drawing-knives, hatchets, braſs handles and ſcutcheons, compleat ſetts, deſk furniture, braſs buffet locks, deſk ditto, rim'd cloſet and cheſt locks, H and HL hinges, cheſt ditto, chizels and gouges, turning tools, mens and childrens ſilvered coffin handles, compleat ſetts, ſilvered and lacquered coffin furniture and ſcrews, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20 penny nails, AC ſteel, in half faggots, flat irons, curry-combs and bruſhes, and mane combs, gimblets, bung and tap-borers, iron ſquares, carpenters compaſſes, Wood's beſt box rules, ſhoe tacks and awl blades, braſs topt fire ſhovels and tongs, chamber bellows, with braſs noſſels, common ditto, files and raſps, Engliſh glew, frying pans, horſe-locks, ſhoemakers and carpenters hammers, lathing ditto, hob nails, ſprigs, trunk nails, &c. &c. Tbc. 6 W.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels, Rankin and Duncan, from London, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, by

JOHN ORD,

At the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

SUPER and ſuperfine 7 qr. ſcarlet broadcloth, 6 qr. ſcarlet drab ditto, buff, yellow, black, blue, green, Saxon green, claret, and a large aſſortment of cloth coloured ditto, middling ditto, drab ditto, ſcarlet and blue nap frizes, ſcarlet and blue coatings, German ſerges, ſcarlet, black and blue hair ſhags, ſuperfine rattinet, ſhaloons, durants, new faſhioned flat buttons, knee garters, ſilk and twiſt to match ditto, a large and neat aſſortment of gold and ſilver regimental lace, ſcoloped plated lace, gold and ſilver vellom, chain, cord, thread, rich gold and ſilver coat and waiſtcoat buttons, beſt double gilt buttons, plated and waſhed ditto, black, yellow, and buff Engliſh ſattins, India grograms, ſattinets, taffeties and perſians, velvet ſhapes, cotton ditto, camblets, ſcarlet, black and blue everlaſtings, alopeens, black ruſſel, flowered ditto, nankeens, crimſon, buff, ſcarlet, yellow and black ſilk buttons, ſcarlet, black and blue ſilk breeches, worſted ditto, buff waiſtcoats, beſt Genoa black and crimſon velvet, ſcarlet, crimſon, blue, and a large aſſortment of cloth coloured Engliſh ditto, white gauze ribbed and plain ſilk ſtockings, black ditto, crimſon, blue and ſpotted ſilk ſhags, a large aſſortment of calicoes, chints, cambricks, lawns, Iriſh linens, white cotton and thread ſtockings, and a variety of other goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Carolina roſin by the caſk. Tbc 6 M.

SOLD by

William Wallace and Company,

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February 24, 1757. NUMB. 1470.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

SOON after my Arrival to this Government, I received a Meſſage from the Aſſembly, "requeſting me to lay before them full Copies of ſuch Proprietary Inſtructions as related to the Paſſing of Money Bills; that the Delays, which had been occaſioned by the not communicating ſuch Inſtructions to them till much Time had been ſpent in forming Bills inconſiſtent with ſuch Inſtructions, might thereby for the future be avoided." I immediately furniſhed them with a Copy of all the Inſtructions given me on that Head, which I preſume are entered on the Minutes of your Houſe; and in a ſubſequent Meſſage informed them, "I could not break through ſuch Inſtructions, without riſking both my Honour and Fortune." In conſidering the Bill now before me, for granting to His Majeſty the Sum of *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, by a Tax on all the Eſtates, real and perſonal, and Taxables, within this Province, I am ſorry to find it is in many Parts ſo repugnant to theſe Inſtructions, that I am under a Neceſſity of refuſing my Aſſent to it. The Proprietaries are willing their Eſtates ſhould be taxed in the Manner that appears to them to be reaſonable and agreeable to the Land Tax Acts of Parliament in our Mother Country. I am not inclined to enter into any Diſpute with you on the Subject, ſince it cannot be decided on this Side the Water; nor can I ſee what good End it can anſwer, as the Proprietaries have poſitively enjoined me not to paſs any Bill that is againſt their Inſtruction. As His Majeſty's Service, and the Defence of this Province, render it neceſſary to raiſe immediate Supplies, I muſt earneſtly recommend it to you to frame ſuch a Bill as it is in my Power to paſs, conſiſtent with my Honour and my Engagements to the Proprietaries, which I am perſuaded you will not deſire me to violate. I have ſome Amendments to propoſe to particular Parts of the Bill now before me, which I ſhall communicate to you, as ſoon as I know whether you determine to prepare a new Bill, free from the Objection I have above mentioned.

January 25, 1757. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *&c.*

The REMONSTRANCE *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the ſaid Province, in Anſwer to the* GOVERNOR's *Meſſage of* Tueſday *laſt, containing his Refuſal of the Supply Bill, becauſe not drawn conformable to the Proprietary Inſtructions.*

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

THE Repreſentatives of the Freemen of *Pennſylvania*, in General Aſſembly met, do hereby humbly remonſtrate to your Honour,

That the Proprietaries profeſſed Willingneſs to be taxed, mentioned by your Honour, in your Meſſage of *Tueſday* laſt, can be intended only to amuſe and deceive their Superiors; ſince they have in their Inſtructions excepted all their Quitrents, located unimproved Lands, Purchaſe Money at Intereſt, and in ſhort ſo much of their vaſt Eſtate, as to reduce their Tax, as far as appears to us, below that of a common Farmer or Tradeſman.

That tho' the Proprietaries Inſtructions are by no Means Laws in this Province, we have ſo far complied with them, as to confine the Sum given to be raiſed in one Year. And had we complied with them in the other Particulars, the Raiſing any Thing near the Sum required by the preſent Exigencies of the Province, would be abſolutely impoſſible.

That the apparent Neceſſity of ſo large a Sum for His Majeſty's Service, and the Defence of this His Province, founded upon the Governor's own Eſtimate, has obliged us to an Effort beyond our Strength, being aſſured that Hundreds of Families muſt be diſtreſſed to pay this Tax.

That we have, in the due Exerciſe of our juſt Rights by the Royal and Provincial Charters, and the Laws of this Province, and as an *Engliſh* Repreſentative Body, framed this Bill, conſiſtent with thoſe Rights.

That the Bill is agreeable to Juſtice and Equity with Regard to the Proprietaries, and is not repugnant to the Laws of our Mother Country, but as nearly agreeable thereto as our different Circumſtances will permit, nor is it contrary to any Royal Inſtruction whatever.

That great as the Sum is, and hard for this People to pay, we freely offer it to our Gracious King for His Service, and the Defence of this His Colony from His Majeſty's Enemies.

That the Proprietaries refuſing to permit us to grant Money to the Crown, in this Time of War and imminent Danger to the Province, unleſs we will conſent thus to exempt their Eſtates from the Tax, we conceive to be injurious to the Intereſts of the Crown, and tyrannical with Regard to the People.

That we do farther humbly conceive, neither the Proprietaries, nor any other Power on Earth, ought to interfere between us and our Sovereign, either to modify, or refuſe our free Gifts and Grants for His Majeſty's Service.

That tho' the Governor may be under Obligations to the Proprietaries, we conceive he is under greater to the Crown, and to the People he is appointed to govern; to promote the Service of the former, preſerve the Rights of the latter, and protect them from their cruel Enemies.

We do therefore, in the Name of our moſt Gracious Sovereign, and in Behalf of the diſtreſſed People we repreſent, unanimouſly DEMAND it of the Governor, as our Right, that he give his Aſſent to the Bill we now preſent him, for granting to His Majeſty *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* for the Defence of this Province, (and, as it is a Money Bill, without Alteration or Amendment, any Inſtructions whatſoever from the Proprietaries notwithſtanding) as he will anſwer to the Crown for all the Conſequences of his Refuſal at his Peril.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

January 28, 1757. ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

To which his HONOUR *was pleaſed to anſwer.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

THE ſame Reaſons which induced me to refuſe my Aſſent to this Bill, when it was preſented before, ſtill weigh with me, and determine me now again to reject it.

I ſhall, however, keep the Bill, till I have taken a Copy of it, in order to lay it before His Majeſty, with my Reaſons for not paſſing it, and then return it.

If the Houſe deſires an Exemplification of the Bill under the Great Seal, they may have it upon Application.

The other Parts of your Remonſtrance I ſhall take Time to conſider of.

WILLIAM DENNY.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

NO One can be more ſenſible than I am of the Neceſſity of raiſing immediate Supplies for His Majeſty's Service, and the Defence and Preſervation of this Colony, at a Time when we may reaſonably ſuppoſe the Enemy are meditating new Schemes againſt it. I aſſure you no Man can be more deſirous of faithfully diſcharging his Duty to His Majeſty, or more ſincerely diſpoſed to promote the Good and Happineſs of the People of this Province, and to afford them the Protection they ſtand ſo much in need of. It is therefore Matter of real Concern to me to have Occaſion to differ in Opinion with you on the ſeveral Bills preſented to me for raiſing Money to anſwer the preſent Exigencies of the Province. I have conſidered the Bill, intituled, *A Supplement to the Act, intituled, An Act for granting the Sum of* Sixty Thouſand Pounds *to the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking* Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds *thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame; and for granting to His Majeſty the additional Sum of* One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, with the ſtricteſt Care and Attention; and, from the beſt Judgment I can form of it, I conceive I cannot give my Aſſent to it, conſiſtent with the Obligations I am under to the Proprietaries, or the Regard I have for the true Intereſt of the People committed to my Charge, for the following Reaſons.

Firſt. It is provided by the Bill that *Forty-five Thouſand Pounds*, Part of the *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, ſhall be immediately ſtruck in new Bills of Credit, to be ſunk in four Years, by a Tax on Eſtates, real and perſonal. Nothing is of more Importance to a Country, than the preſerving the Credit of their Money, which muſt evidently riſe or fall in its Value, like every other Commodity, in Proportion to its Quantity. When this Province was in its moſt flouriſhing State, and its Commerce the moſt extenſive, the Sum of *Eighty Thouſand Pounds*, in Bills of Credit, was found ſufficient to anſwer all the Purpoſes of Trade. By Laws lately paſſed *Eighty-five Thouſand Pounds* hath already been ſtruck, and added to the former Sum; and altho', from the great Plenty of Government Bills, and other Contingencies, this Addition does not appear to have greatly affected the Credit of the Money; yet it is as evident, that Exchange muſt have been lower, if new Emiſſions had not been made, as that the Striking of more muſt inevitably raiſe the Price of Exchange, and conſequently depreciate the Currency of the Province. How injurious this muſt prove to Trade in general, and how ruinous to the Eſtates of Widows and Orphans, and to the Intereſt of great Numbers of Individuals, eſpecially if Peace ſhould be reſtored, is obvious to the Underſtanding of every Man. But theſe are not the only Miſchiefs. It is not improbable that ſuch large Emiſſions of Paper Money may induce the Parliament, in the End, to deprive us of the Power of iſſuing Bills of Credit at all. To guard therefore againſt theſe Evils, other Ways and Means ſhould be fallen upon to raiſe Money on this Occaſion; or if there ſhould be an abſolute Neceſſity of ſtriking any Quantity for the immediate Service of the Publick, Proviſion ſhould be made by Law to ſink the ſame in a leſs Term than four Years.

Second. Every Law ought to be explicit and certain, that thoſe who are appointed to carry it into Execution may know how to conduct themſelves, and adminiſter equal and impartial Juſtice to every One under it. But it is apparent, that the Act for granting *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe, &c. to which the Bill now under my Conſideration is a Supplement, is indeterminate and uncertain, in directing a Tax to be laid yearly on the clear Value of Eſtates, without aſcertaining whether ſuch Tax ſhall be laid on the yearly Value or Income, or on the Value of the whole Capital. From this Ambiguity in the Act, great Injuſtice may be done to many of the Inhabitants, ſome of whom may be obliged to pay a Tax laid on the Capital Value of their Eſtates, while others pay no more than the Tax on the annual Income, according to the different Conſtructions put on the Law by the ſeveral Officers concerned in raiſing the Tax. The Act appears to me to be defective alſo, in not impowering the reſpective Officers, whoſe Duty it is to return Liſts of the Nature and Value of each Perſon's Eſtate, to enquire, either by Oath, or ſome other effectual Means, into the true and real Value of ſuch Eſtates. It is impoſſible that ſuch Officer can be acquainted with the particular Circumſtances of every taxable Perſon within his Diſtrict, but he is under the Neceſſity of applying to the Parties themſelves for Information. The ſtrong Influence Self Intereſt is known to have on Mankind in general, may occaſion many to repreſent their Eſtates to be much leſs than they really are, by which Means the Burthen of the Tax will be laid very unequally on the Inhabitants under that Law.

Third. The Sum propoſed to be granted to His Majeſty by the Bill is to be raiſed by a Tax on Lands and perſonal Eſtates in the Term of four Years; which is contrary to the Proprietary Inſtructions, as well as contrary to the Practice, Wiſdom and Policy of our Mother Country; where it was never known, in Times of the greateſt Extremity, that Taxes were laid on Lands for a longer Term than one Year. It has been aſſerted, that it is impoſſible to raiſe that Sum within this Province, in the Space of one Year, conſiſtent with Proprietary Inſtructions; but as we have had no Experience of ſuch a Law, I am at a Loſs to know how this Diſcovery has been made. On the contrary, it appears probable to me, that the Sum may be raiſed in that Time, without laying any great Hardſhips on the People; and if a Tax on Eſtates, real and perſonal, after taking proper Meaſures to come at their true yearly Value, be found inſufficient, the Deficiency might be ſupplied, by following the Example of our Neighbours, in taxing Luxury, and laying Duties on ſuch Things as may do the leaſt Injury to Trade.

Fourth. I cannot conceive it juſt or reaſonable, at this Time, to tax unimproved Lands, which, inſtead of riſing in their Value, and in that View being conſidered as yielding an annual Profit, every one who is acquainted with the preſent Circumſtances of the Province muſt know, have daily declined greatly in their Value, ever ſince the firſt Incurſions of the Enemy on our Frontiers, and are not in Fact worth ſo much now as they were ſome Years ago.

Fifth. The Act, to which this Bill is a Supplement, as to the Mode of levying the Tax, and the Duty and Powers of the Officers therein concerned, refers to the Act for raiſing County Levies, which I conceive to be unparliamentary; and ſuch Powers and Duties, to avoid Confuſion and Miſtakes, ought to be contained in the Body of the Act itſelf, independent of any other.

Sixth. The Truſtees of the Loan-Office, into whoſe Hands the Sum of *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* is to be paid, are not directed by the Bill to give any additional Security for the true and faithful Diſcharge of the new Truſt to be repoſed in them, which in Juſtice to the Publick they ought to do.

Seventh. The Act for granting *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* provides, that the Money ſhall be diſpoſed of by the Provincial Commiſſioners, with the Approbation of the Governor; yet the Commiſſioners alone have a Power to draw Orders on the Truſtees, without preſcribing any Means whereby it may appear that the Governor's Conſent has been had and obtained, either by his counterſigning ſuch Orders, or otherwiſe.

Eighth. The Bill, in many other Parts of it, is contrary to the Inſtructions given me by the Proprietaries, as you may perceive on comparing them together. Theſe Inſtructions I have repeatedly told you I cannot diſpenſe with; I muſt therefore exhort you not to ſpend any more Time in framing ſuch Bills as you muſt be ſenſible I cannot give my Aſſent to; but to proceed, and conſider of ſuch other Ways and Means to ſupply the publick Neceſſities, as may be free from theſe and the other Objections I have ſo often mentioned to you.

February 11, 1757. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

Report of the Committee of ASSEMBLY *on the* GOVERNOR's *Meſſage, containing his Reaſons for refuſing his Aſſent to the laſt* Hundred Thouſand Pound Bill, February 15, 1757.

IN Obedience to the Order of the Houſe, we have conſidered his Honour's Meſſage of Yeſterday, refuſing the Bill for granting *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* to His Majeſty's Service; and as it appears to us, that Reaſoning with the Governor can be of no poſſible Uſe, ſince tho' the Houſe ſhould convince his Judgment, they cannot change his Inſtructions, and by thoſe he is determined invariably to adhere; we have choſen to throw our Remarks into the Form of a Report to the Houſe, rather than that of a Meſſage to his Honour. Not that we have any Thing to offer which the Houſe is not already fully apprized of; but ſince the Meſſage is probably intended to be read where the Motives on which the Houſe have acted may not ſo well be known, it ſeems convenient they ſhould at leaſt be found on our Minutes, that all may judge of them, who are any way concerned in the Conſequences.

We would therefore obſerve in general, that the Governor having before refuſed two Bills, one for granting *Sixty Thouſand Pounds*, the other for granting *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe; for various Reaſons unſatisfactory to the Aſſembly, the Houſe, ſincerely deſirous to make an effectual Grant, choſe to form the Bill in queſtion on the Plan of the *Sixty Thouſand Pound* Act, paſſed by the late Governor, which, after a ſolemn Hearing before the Board of Trade in *February* laſt, had received the Royal Aſſent. By this Means they hoped to avoid all Objections and Difficulties, eſpecially as the Proprietaries were not by the Bill to be taxed. The Bill is a Supplement to the laſt mentioned *Sixty Thouſand Pound* Act, and in raiſing and diſpoſing of the *Hundred Thouſand Pounds* granted, the ſame Modes are to be purſued as by that Act are directed. But unfortunately the Governor, we find, is diſſatisfied with that Act alſo, and moſt of his Objections are levelled againſt it.

As to the Governor's firſt Reaſon, *viz*, The Danger of depreciating our Currency, if *Forty-five Thouſand Pounds* ſhould

ſhould be ſtruck in Addition to it, to be ſunk in four Years, we may obſerve, that the Governor is allowed by the twelfth Article of his Inſtructions to re-emit the *Eighty Thouſand Pounds*, now current among us, with the Addition of *Forty Thouſand Pounds* more, for ſixteen Years, without any Proviſion againſt the Injuries the Eſtates of the Widows and Orphans might ſuſtain thereby, or any great Solicitude for the Riſe of Exchange upon Bills, provided the Proprietaries Quitrents are ſecured, by being made payable according to the Exchange between the Cities of *Philadelphia* and *London*, and that they have the Diſpoſal of the Intereſt Money, as directed by this and the eleventh Inſtruction, which muſt be ſtrictly complied with; on theſe Terms then, it ſeems, there is no Danger of depreciating the Money by an Addition of *Forty Thouſand Pounds*, tho' no Part of that Sum, or the *Eighty Thouſand Pounds*, were to be ſunk in many Years to come. We would further obſerve, that in the Times mentioned by the Governor, when we had but *Eighty Thouſand Pounds* current in Bills of Credit, there was current in the Province at leaſt *Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds* of Gold and Silver, moſt of which, with what has been yearly imported, is ſince drawn out of the Province for Payment of the Army at *New-York* and *Halifax*, and for Payment of our Debts to the Merchants in *England*; ſo that a Piece of Gold is now rarely received in Payment. In the mean time, the Produce of the Province and its People, ſince that *Eighty Thouſand Pounds* was firſt made current, are very greatly increaſed, and conſequently the Demand for a Medium of Exchange encreaſed. The late Emiſſions have not in the leaſt depreciated our Money, for Bills were ſometimes higher when we had only *Eighty Thouſand Pounds* current, than they have been at any time ſince the new Emiſſions. And if thoſe Emiſſions have, as the Governor ſuppoſes, prevented the Fall of Exchange, they have ſo far been of Advantage to His Majeſty's Service, as the Government Bills have thereby fetched a better Price. In the laſt War we remember, the Crown loſt vaſt Sums by the Fall of Exchange in *America*; occaſioned by a Scarcity of Money, joined with a Plenty of Bills; and *ſome* who bought them up, when they had fallen from 165£ to 125£ Currency for *One Hundred Pounds Sterling*, may likewiſe *remember*, that they thereby made proportionable Profits. They may poſſibly deſire now to have a like Opportunity. The Money pretended to be given to the Province, but unjuſtly withheld, is perhaps deſigned, with the late collected Quitrents, to purchaſe Bills when they ſhall be ſold at the expected low Rate a Scarcity of Money may reduce them to; but we think His Majeſty's Service is to be preferred to the private Advantage of the Proprietary, and a few of his Friends that trade in Exchanges. The Houſe, however, would as carefully as poſſible guard againſt any Depreciation of the Currency. They therefore propoſed to ſtrike only *Forty-five Thouſand Pounds* of the *Hundred Thouſand Pounds* granted, and that to be ſunk in four Years, one fourth Part in each Year. Nor would they have choſen to ſtrike any Bills at all, if Taxes of any Kind could poſſibly produce Money ſoon enough to anſwer the preſent Emergencies of the Government. If a Depreciation ſhould happen, they are ſenſible they muſt ſuffer with others, and ſome of them more than many others: But when they conſidered, that within the preſent Year the following Sums are to be ſunk and deſtroyed, *viz.*

Of the 80,000 *L.* one ſixth Part, or	*L.* 13,333	6	8
Of the 55,000 *L.* one fourth Part, or	13,750	0	0
Of the 30,000 *L.* one tenth Part, or	3000	0	0
And if this Bill for 45,000 *L.* had paſſed, one fourth Part of that likewiſe,	11,250	0	0
In all	*L.* 41,333	6	8

they could not conceive there was the leaſt Danger of a Depreciation, eſpecially as more Soldiers were daily raiſing and arriving, and ten new Regiments are expected from *England*, which muſt neceſſarily occaſion a ſtill greater Plenty of Bills of Exchange, to be ſold on Behalf of the Government. If the War ſhould continue, they judged therefore that the Exchange could not riſe; and tho' Peace ſhould be ſuddenly reſtored, yet the neceſſary Sinking of all our *Eighty Thouſand Pounds* Loan Money, all the *Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds*, great Part of the *Thirty Thouſand Pounds*, and all the propoſed *Forty-five Thouſand Pounds*, in the Terms of four, and at fartheſt ſix Years, would certainly prevent a Depreciation; therefore, in either Caſe, the Adding *Forty-five Thouſand Pounds* only to our preſent Currency, could not injure the Eſtates of Widows, Orphans, or any others. We are indeed ſurprized, to find it ſo much as ſuggeſted, that ſtriking a Sum for the Defence of the Province, and His Majeſty's Service, *to be ſunk in* four *Years*, may ſubject us to the Diſpleaſure of Parliament; when it is ſo well known, that the Act of Parliament, made expreſly to reſtrain the four *New-England* Colonies, in the Affair of Paper Money, allows even thoſe Colonies to ſtrike any Sum they may find neceſſary for that Purpoſe, if they provide Funds to ſink it in *five* Years; and the Lords of Trade give it as one Reaſon for allowing our late Act to ſtrike *Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds*, "that we had provided to ſink it in *ſo ſhort a* Time as *four* Years." This propoſed ſtricter Reſtraint, in a Time of imminent Danger, appears to us, therefore, not only to be unreaſonable in itſelf, but to be founded on no Law, Opinion, or Inſtruction whatever from our Mother Country.

On the Governor's ſecond Reaſon, *to wit*, The Uncertainty of the Act to which this Bill is a Supplement, in the Mode directed for laying the Tax, and its Defect, in not obliging People to give an Account of their Eſtates upon Oath, *&c.* we ſhall only remark, That the Mode directed by that Act, is the ſame that has ever been uſed in this Province, and is what the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors are accuſtomed to, and well underſtand. The Injuſtice ſuppoſed, has not taken Place in the Execution of it; no one has complained of, or ſo much as apprehends, ſuch Injuſtice. The Aſſeſſors are upon Oath to tax all equally and juſtly; which they could not do, if they laid, as the Governor ſuppoſes they may, the Sixpence per Pound on the Capital Value of ſome Eſtates, and on the annual Income only of others. Defects there may poſſibly be in this Bill, and even to us there appears a very conſiderable one, *to wit*, that the Proprietary Eſtate is not taxed; but this we cannot amend if we would; others, when found, a ſubſequent Act may remedy. A perfectly equal Tax never yet was, nor perhaps ever will be laid in any Country by any Law: But in no Country, that we know of, are People put to their Oaths to make them confeſs and declare the *full* and *true* Value of their Eſtates. It is inconſiſtent with the Laws of the *Engliſh* Conſtitution, might be ruinous to ſome who at preſent live in good Credit, impracticable to others who do not keep clear Accounts, and inconvenient to all. The Officers are therefore to make the beſt Returns that they can by Enquiry or otherwiſe obtain, and the Aſſeſſors the beſt Judgment they can on thoſe Returns. By this Bill, the People may *poſſibly* be taxed unequally, with regard to their Eſtates; but by the Exciſe Act they muſt *certainly* be ſo; yet to the Exciſe Act the Governor has given his Aſſent, without the leaſt Objection on account of ſuch Inequality, and even recommends further Exciſes in the Meſſage under Conſideration.

The Governor's third Objection is, That a Tax for four Years on Lands or perſonal Eſtates, "is *contrary* to the Proprietary Inſtructions," which ſay, that he SHALL NOT give his Aſſent to any Act laying ſuch a Tax for more than one Year. It is true the Inſtructions ſay that and more; they ſay the Governor SHALL NOT paſs any Act to tax the Proprietary Quitrents, nor their located unimproved Lands, nor the Fines or Purchaſe Monies they have at Intereſt, which together make the Bulk of their Eſtate; nor ſhall he paſs an Act to tax the located unimproved Lands of any other Perſon; nor to tax the *Value* of any other Eſtate, but the *Rent* or *Intereſt* of the Value only, and that at the low Rate of three *per Centum per Annum*; nor on that Intereſt of three *per Cent.* more than *Four Shillings* in the *Pound*. So that whatever the Neceſſities and Diſtreſs of the Province may be to raiſe Money for its Defence, his vaſt Eſtate in Quitrents, Money at Intereſt, and located unimproved Lands, are to be exempted, and ſhall not pay a Penny; and not only ſo, but the People themſelves ſhall be hampered with new Reſtraints, and forbid to grant His Majeſty what they find the preſent State of His Service, and the imminent Danger to the Colony, abſolutely call for. If we may not lay a Tax for more than one Year, we can grant no more than one Year's Tax will produce. If this be indeed the Practice, Wiſdom, and Policy of our Mother Country, whence aroſe its Debt of Eighty Millions? A Debt greater than all their Taxes can pay in many Years, tho', being rich, while we are poor, and juſt beginning to live, they have much more to tax than we have. *Four Shillings* in the *Pound*, on three *per Cent.* will produce only the Hundred and Sixty-ſixth Penny of the full Value of any Eſtate. Suppoſe *Four Shillings* in the *Pound* on *Five per Cent.* which is the Hundredth Penny, ſhould be found abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure the Province from His Majeſty's Enemies; or ſuppoſe even the Fiftieth Penny neceſſary; muſt the Country be deſtroyed, and the whole be loſt, rather than theſe Inſtructions be departed from? So it ſeems. For "the Governor's Honour and Intereſt may ſuffer if he breaks them." Thus, by the Proprietaries ſhackling their Governor with Inſtructions and penal Bonds, and not allowing him to uſe his own Judgment, or the Advice of his Aſſembly, on the moſt important Occaſions, the People may be deprived of one of the moſt valuable Ends of Government, Protection, and the King's Province expoſed to Deſtruction.

The Governor, by his Eſtimate laid before the Houſe, required *One Hundred and Twenty-ſeven Thouſand Pounds*, as neceſſary for the Service of the current Year. Let us endeavour to compute, by the beſt Lights we have, how much of this a Tax, laid conformable to the Proprietary Inſtructions, can poſſibly produce. All their Eſtate, except a Trifle, and all located unimproved Lands, to whomſoever belonging, are to be exempted. There remains then to be taxed, only the improved Lands, Houſes, and perſonal Eſtates of the People. Now it is well known, from the Tax Books, that there are not in the Province more than 20,000 Houſes, including thoſe of the Towns with thoſe on Plantations. If theſe, with the *improved* Land annexed to them, and the perſonal Eſtate of thoſe that inhabit them, are worth, one with another, *Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds* each, it may, we think, be reckoned their full Value; then multiply 20,000, the Number of Houſes, by 250 *L.* the Value of each Eſtate, and the Produce is 5,000,000 *L.* for the full Value of all our Eſtates, real and perſonal, the unimproved Lands excepted. Now three *per Cent.* on five Millions, is but *One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds*; and *Four Shillings* in the *Pound* on *One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds*, being but a fifth Part, is no more than *Thirty Thouſand Pounds*: So that we ought to have near ſeventeen Millions to produce, by ſuch a Tax, *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds*. If it be aſked, how then we propoſed to raiſe *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* in one Year by the Bill the Governor lately refuſed, it may be anſwered, That the Proprietary Eſtate was by that Bill to be taxed; and all located unimproved Lands were to be taxed; Polls were to be taxed; and the Produce of all Offices, Trades and Employments, were to be taxed, according to the uſual Method of aſſeſſing them under the County Rate and Levy Act; and yet, with all theſe Helps, we were ſure the Country muſt have been greatly diſtreſſed by that Tax, and that it would hardly have been poſſible to raiſe it within the Year. How then ſhall we make up the Deficiency, when the Tax we are allowed to lay, can produce no more than *Thirty Thouſand Pounds?* The Governor is pleaſed to ſay, "by following "the Example of our Neighbours in taxing Luxury, and "laying Duties on ſuch Things as may do the leaſt Injury "to Trade." Some of our Neighbours have indeed try'd this Method; and what does it produce? The whole Produce of the Tax on the Luxuries of *New-York*, including the Duties on Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other diſtilled Liquors, Negroes, Cocoa and Dry Goods, from *September* 1, 1755, to *September* 1, 1756, amount to no more, as appears by their Votes now before us, than *Three Thouſand Two Hundred and Four Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Twopence*; though that is an older Colony, and inhabited by People generally richer than ours, and almoſt all the Gold and Silver of the neighbouring Colonies has, within that Term, centered there, to ſupport the Troops. Our chief Luxury, if it may be called a Luxury, is Rum, and that, with Wine, *&c.* is already taxed, and the Tax mortgaged for ten Years to come. This Colony is more remarkable for Induſtry and Frugality than for Luxury; and 'tis doubted whether, if all our Luxuries were aboliſhed, and the full Price of them paid to the Treaſury, it would produce any conſiderable Sum, much leſs muſt be produced by any Exciſe or Tax on them that they can bear. We may indeed create ſome new Offices and Officers, and embarraſs Trade, or drive it from our Ports, but little Advantage can we expect to ariſe from ſuch Taxes to the Publick.

On the Governor's fourth Reaſon, we ſhall only remark, That unimproved Lands near the Frontiers may indeed be diminiſhed in Value, yet thoſe within the Settlements muſt riſe as the Inhabitants retire inwards from the Enemy. The high Price thoſe Lands are and have been kept at, has forced out of our Country ten times more of our People than have been driven away by the Enemy, and thereby greatly weakened the Colony. The Monopolizing Lands, therefore, to lie uncultivated for a Market, is a publick Injury; and beſides that ſuch Lands can well afford it, they ought to be well taxed to oblige the Owners to ſell out, for the publick Utility. But the Tax laid on them by the Bill is vaſtly too low, the Valuation being confined between *Five* and *Fifteen Pounds per* Hundred Acres, when ſome of thoſe Lands being the firſt and choiceſt Pickings of every *Indian* Purchaſe, will actually now ſell for near *Three Hundred Pounds per* Hundred, the War notwithſtanding. And tho' thoſe near the Frontier may be diminiſhed in Value, they are however ſtill of conſiderable Value, and whatever that is, they ſhould be taxed for it. The Aſſeſſors will duly conſider ſuch Diminution of Value wherever they find it, and all other Land of the ſame Kind that holds its Price, ſhould certainly not be exempted for the diminiſhed Value of a Part only. 'Tis kind, however, in the Proprietaries to favour their Wholeſale Chapmen, and encourage the Trade, by endeavouring to ſcreen, with their own, the Purchaſes of their Favourites.

The Governor's fifth Reaſon againſt paſſing the Bill is, that the Act to which it is a Supplement refers to the Act for raiſing County Rates and Levies, and he conceives it unparliamentary for one Act to refer to another; but all the neceſſary Powers and Duties ſhould be contained in the Body of the Act, independent of any other.------Were it unparliamentary, as the Governor ſays, yet the Act he objects to has received the Royal Approbation, and is executed without the Inconvenience ſuppoſed, having been long in Uſe, and well underſtood by the Officers.-----It is but a few Weeks ſince the Governor himſelf was pleaſed to paſs an Act for extending hither great Part of an Act of Parliament, by referring to the Clauſes only, without requiring them to be inſerted in the Bill: And we conceive it far from being unparliamentary, as there are many Inſtances of one Act of Parliament referring to another.---- But there being no Inſtruction in that Caſe, the Governor had then no Occaſion for the Uſe of this Objection.

On the ſixth Reaſon we muſt obſerve, that to make it ſomething ſtronger, it is ſaid, the *whole* Sum of *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* is to be paid into the Hands of the Truſtees; whereas the Bill directs only *Forty-five Thouſand Pounds* of it to come into their Hands, and that either before it is properly Money, being but printed Paper, unſigned, or when it ceaſes to be Money, and is only to be burnt and deſtroyed.---And as it would probably be drawn out of their Hands almoſt as faſt as it could be ſigned, no farther Security than they are under for the *Eighty Thouſand Pounds*, by the *Eighty Thouſand Pound* Act, was thought neceſſary. *Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds* of the *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* never goes into the Truſtees Hands at all, but is to be paid to the Treaſurer as it ariſes from the Taxes, and by him iſſued in Diſcharge of the Commiſſioners Orders for the King's Service:------The Treaſurer therefore is to give an additional Security by the Bill. When the *Forty-five Thouſand Pounds* comes to be ſunk, the Truſtees can never have much of it in their Hands at a Time, as a fourth Part of it is to be yearly ſunk and deſtroyed: And the Securities they are already under were deemed fully ſufficient, eſpecially as great Part of the Money now under their Direction will be ſunk before that comes to their Hands.

The Governor's ſeventh Objection is likewiſe againſt the Act that has been confirmed at Home; we ſhall therefore only mention what we are informed was the Practice on that Act. The former Governor did at firſt counter-ſign ſome Orders, but found the Practice too troubleſome to be continued. The Mode has ſince been, for the Governor and Commiſſioners to agree on the Service for which Money is neceſſary; then the moſt conſiderable Contracts are laid before him for his Approbation, and thoſe Agreements and Approbations are entered on the Minutes. The Commiſſioners afterwards only ſettle Accounts, which is troubleſome enough, and give Orders for the Payment in Purſuance of ſuch previous Agreements and Contracts. They would be glad if the Governor could be preſent at every Meeting of the Board, and aſſiſt in tranſacting the Buſineſs; but it would take up too much of his Time, and is therefore impracticable. And it would be uſeleſs to give him the Trouble of ſigning Orders, if he cannot ſpare Time to examine the Accounts on which the Orders are founded; eſpecially as two of his Council have always been two of the Commiſſioners; and no Governor has complained that they have drawn Orders for improper Services.

What are the many other Parts of the Bill which are contrary to the Inſtructions, his Honour has not been pleaſed to ſpecify, nor is it material, ſince if every one of thoſe Inſtructions is not obſerved, the Bill cannot be paſſed.---In fine, as this neceſſary Bill is exactly conformable to the Act ſo lately allowed by the Crown, and which is now in Practice, without the Inconveniencies objected; the Want of Compliance with thoſe Proprietary Inſtructions appears to your Committee the true and ſole Reaſon of its not paſſing. The other Reaſons, as we conceive, are only introduced to ſave That the Shame of ſtanding alone, and on Examination appear to be not ſo much *Reaſons* as *Excuſes*. And we cannot but regret the Situation of a Governor who finds himſelf under the Neceſſity of making them, and pity the Counſellors who muſt approve of them. But much more are we the unhappy People of *Pennſylvania* to be pitied, who muſt periſh by the Hand of the Enemy, or comply with Inſtructions, or rather Laws, made for us by ill-informed Proprietaries, at a Thouſand Leagues Diſtance; Laws unſuitable to our Circumſtances, impracticable in their Nature, or, if practicable, ineffectual.

Submitted by the Committee to the Correction of the Houſe.

In Aſſembly, February 18, 1757.

Ordered, That Mr. *Roberdeau*, and Mr. *Yorke*, wait upon the Governor, with the Bill for granting *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* for the Defence of the Province, and acquaint him, "That upon receiving his Honour's Meſſage "of the 12th Inſtant, ſent down with our laſt Supply Bill, "the Committee, to whom that Meſſage was referred, have "reported fully upon all the Objections againſt that Bill, "which, after mature Deliberation, the Houſe have approved, and find thoſe Objections are rather Excuſes for not "paſſing the Bill than Reaſons againſt it:---That the Bill it"ſelf is only a Supplement to an Act which, after a full Hear"ring before the Lords of Trade, has very lately received "the Royal Aſſent; and we confined ourſelves to that "Act, with as few Alterations as poſſible, apprehending "the

" the Bill would be free from all Objections under the " Royal Sanction ſo lately obtained:---That by the Eſti- " mate the Governor laid before us this Seſſion, he com- " putes the Sum of *One Hundred and Twenty-ſeven Thou- " ſand Pounds* as neceſſary to be raiſed for the Defence of " the Province in the enſuing Year; and yet upon the " moſt exact Computation we have been able to make, no " more than *Thirty Thouſand Pounds* could be raiſed upon " the Province in one Year by his reſtricted Powers, " and not one Third of his propoſed Eſtimate, by the Ad- " dition of all the other Meaſures he has propoſed, if the " Houſe were ſo inſenſible of the Duty they owe their " Conſtituents, as to take their Money Laws from him " only:---That therefore we deſire to know his final Re- " ſult upon this Bill, which we once more ſend up for his " Concurrence; and if he ſhould, notwithſtanding, con- " tinue to refuſe his Aſſent to it as it now ſtands, we muſt " refer it to his Honour to pay the Forces by him raiſed, " or to diſband them, as he ſhall judge he can beſt anſwer " for his Conduct to His Majeſty, whoſe Colony we appre- " hend to be in imminent Danger, and for the Defence " whereof, we have in vain endeavoured to make the ne- " ceſſary Proviſion as far as lay in our Power."

BERLIN, December 11.

THE King has ſent to all his Miniſters at foreign Courts, the following Memorial: " It would be in vain to give a particular Anſwer to all the Falſhoods and Exaggerations that are publiſhed in foreign Gazettes, concerning the preſent Situation of Saxony, and the pretended Oppreſſion under which it labours. What is done there is evident to all who have Eyes to ſee; and we cannot expect to convince ſuch as are blinded by their Paſſions. We have nevertheleſs thought proper to obſerve, that thoſe bitter Complaints which ſeem to proceed from a People ſunk into the deepeſt Diſtreſs, are only the Murmurs of certain Perſons, who conſider nothing but their own Self-Intereſt, and have no Knowledge of, or pay no Regard to, the Good of their Country. The Traders of one ſingle Town are the odious Trumpeters who publiſh theſe falſe Reports, becauſe their Profits ſuffer at preſent ſome Diminution. They don't trouble their Heads about the Oppreſſion of others, whilſt they are ſupported by the Favour of a partial Miniſter, and are not diſturbed in the Poſſeſſion of that Monopoly which they have ſo long held to the Prejudice of the other Towns of Saxony, who will bear Witneſs to the Truth of what is here advanced. We have had frequent Occaſion, during the Courſe of this War, to be ſurpriſed at their Impudence and Inſolence: It is Time that Bounds were ſet to them.

" The King of Pruſſia is not an Enemy to Saxony, and hath not acted towards it as an Enemy. The Country will ſoon be convinced of this: Every true Patriot is ſo already. The Inconveniencies that are inſeparable from a lawful War will never do it ſo much Damage as the Rapine of a Miniſter who hath ſucked its beſt Blood, and hath been the ſole Cauſe of its Sufferings. But what are theſe Sufferings? Where are theſe Extortions, the Acts of Violence, and the Outrages? Let the frightful Deſolations occaſioned by almoſt every War be called to Mind. When the French in the laſt Century, ravaged the Palatinate with Fire and Sword, had they ſuch Reaſons as the Pruſſians might alledge, if they had a Mind to follow their Example? Have the Saxons met with ſuch mild Treatment from their Friends, from their zealous Defenders the Auſtrians, every Time they entred their Country? Put it in their Option, whether to receive ſuch Friends as they were, or continue to lodge ſuch Enemies as the Pruſſians; they will not heſitate about the Determination. Bohemia itſelf, if it dared to ſpeak, would make the ſame Choice.

" Let then the World be no longer impoſed upon by artful Clamours, which, as we have already obſerved, take their Riſe from one Place alone, from one ſingle Order of Perſons, who think all is loſt, when their vile, ſordid, private Intereſt ſuffers. There is no Country or Town in the World, which would not, if threatned with the terrible Calamities of War, wiſh to fall into the Hands of ſuch a Prince as the King of Pruſſia, or ſuch an Army as the Pruſſian Army. After this, it will not ſeem ſurprizing that Perſons, who have no Perception of theſe Truths, reject the Writings, the Memorials, on which they are eſtabliſhed; or they ſhould ſay, that a new Law of Nations is going to be introduced; and that they ſhould make no Anſwer to Demonſtrations, but by Invectives."

Dublin, December 14. His Majeſty's letter is come over, appointing the Rt. Hon. John Bowes, Eſq, lord high chancellor of this kingdom.

Edinburgh, December 14. The Magiſtrates and Merchants Houſe of the City of Glaſgow have offered a Reward of 10 l. Sterling for each thouſand Buſhels of the firſt twenty thouſand Buſhels of ſound Indian Corn imported from America on or before the firſt of Auguſt, for the uſe of the Poor of that City.

Deal, December 11. His Majeſty's Ship Centaur is arrived here from a Cruize, with a French Privateer belonging to Havre de Grace, of 10 Guns, and 56 Men.

Whitehall, December 10. The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing a Grant of the Dignity of a Baron of that Kingdom unto Sir William Blakeney, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces, and his Heirs Male, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron Blakeney, of Caſtle Blakeney, in the County of Galway.

St. James's, Dec. 15. His Majeſty in council, was this day pleaſed to declare his grace the duke of Bedford, lieutenant general and governor-general of Ireland.

LONDON.

December 14. On the 9th Inſtant, was brought into Plymouth, by the Torbay, Captain Campbell, the Royal Chariot, from Rochfort, for Canada, a Frigate of 36 Guns, and 144 Men, laden with all Sorts of Stores.

There is alſo brought in the Union Sophie, from Quebec for Rochfort, with 106 Engliſh Soldiers of Oſwego, on board.

We hear that 54,000 Men will be employed in the Sea ſervice for the Year 1757.

A Proclamation is iſſued for a General Faſt on Friday the 11th of February next.

The Prince Frederick, from Rhode-Iſland for London, is retaken by the Lucca of Briſtol, and ſent into Waterford.

Yeſterday it was reported that M. Perrier de Salvert, with ſix Men of War from Martinico, have got into Breſt. The Ships much ſhattered, and the Crews very ſickly.

December 21. The Royal Chariot, taken by the Torbay, has cloathing on board for the whole Garriſon of Louiſbourgh, and is near 800 Tons Burthen.

Dec. 23. Laſt ſunday it was confidently reported at c-----, that Admiral Byng's trial would certainly commence tomorrow ſe'nnight at Portſmouth.

'Tis reported there will be in ſix weeks or two months 40 ſail of men of war at Spithead, to divide into Squadrons.

December 23. The Heſſians have broke up their Camp, and are gone to be quartered at Wincheſter, Saliſbury and Southampton.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, December 21.

" Rear Admiral Coates will ſoon go to the Weſt-Indies in the Terrible, with a large Squadron of Men of War, Commodore Stevens with another Squadron to the Eaſt-Indies, and Rear-Admiral Norris and Commodore Holmes to America with another. Remain the Admirals Oſborne, Smith, Moſtyn, and Norris, with 34 Sail of Men of War and Sloops."

The Duke d'Aumont Privateer, of Boulogne, of 14 Guns, and 150 Men, is loſt near the Old-Head at Kinſale, but the Crew are ſaved.

Letters from Gibraltar, of the 19th of November adviſe, that Admiral Hawke, with 13 Men of War, would ſail in a few Days for England; and the Reſt of the Fleet was left under the Command of Admiral Saunders.

Tueſday Morning Admiral Byng ſet out from Greenwich, under a Guard of a Troop of Horſe, for Portſmouth.

A Ship from St. Domingo, Burthen 300 Tons, Capt. Le Touch, and a Veſſel, Name unknown, from Nantz, to the Weſt-Indies, are taken by the Harwich Man of War, and carried into Liſbon.

The Adventure of Pool, with Fiſh and Oil, is carried into Bayonne.

The Sarah, Hogg, from Berwick for Venice, is taken by the Sturdy-Beggar Privateer, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, continues ſo ill of the Gout, that he was not able to give his Attendance Yeſterday at the Houſe, in which was to be introduced a Motion of the greateſt Importance.

We hear the Betts at White's are, that Admiral Byng, notwithſtanding the Pains taken to white-waſh him, will meet with his Deſerts.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

On Thurſday Morning laſt a Fire broke out in the Houſe of Mr. Duncan, in New-York, which entirely conſumed the ſame; and in it his Wife and four of his Children were burnt to Death. One of his Daughters jumped out of a Window three Stories high, but being catched by two Men, received little Hurt, and a Nurſe following her, was killed. The Morning being very wet, the Snow lying on the adjoining Houſes, and the ready Aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants, ſtopt the Fire from ſpreading, ſo that there is little Damage done but to the Houſe it began in.

On Friday laſt Captain Condy arrived here from St. Chriſtophers, by whom we have the following Advices, viz. That about the 16th or 18th of laſt Month, eight Sail of Engliſh Privateers ſailed from that Port, in order to attack the Iſland of St. Bartholomew, Captain Cook, in the Cicero, of New-York, Commodore: That they got there the Day after they ſet out, and immediately attacked and took the Place: That in the Engagement a Sloop belonging to New-London, Captain Gale, accidentally blew up, by which 18 of his Men, and as many of Captain Cook's were killed: That they took in the Harbour three French Privateers, and brought them to St. Chriſtophers: That three of our Privateeers were left to take Care of the Place, Captain Cook having erected an 8 Gun Battery in the Harbour, of the Guns which belonged to Captain Gale's Sloop: That Captain Cook received a ſlight Wound in the Arm, and ſeveral of the Enemy were killed: That our Privateers in general behaved well: That the Commodore had returned to St. Chriſtophers in a fine French Privateer Schooner he had taken before the Engagement, and was gone to Antigua to receive the General's Orders relating to St. Bartholomew: That the French had received Advice from the Dutch of the Deſign of our Privateers againſt them the Night before they arrived, and had got the Guns of one of their Privateers aſhore, in order to erect a Battery: And that the Inhabitants on the French Part of St. Martins, expecting an Attack, had left their Habitations, and carried their Effects to the Dutch Quarter. *The taking of the above Iſland muſt be of great Service to our Trade, as it was a general Rendezvous for French Privateers, and has a fine Harbour, in which Veſſels may ride ſafely in any Hurricane.*

Captain Condy further adviſes, that Captain Adney, in a St. Chriſtophers Privateer, had taken a French one, of four Carriage, and ſix Swivel Guns, with a Prize Sloop ſhe had with her, and brought them into that Iſland: That Captain Biſhop, in another Privateer of St. Chriſtophers, had taken a French Sloop, bound from Martineco to St. Euſtatia, and ſent her in there: And that a Snow belonging to Barbados, had been taken by the French, but re-taken by Captain Cook, of the ſame Iſland, and carried into St. Chriſtophers.

We hear that Captain Butcher, bound to New-York from Cork, but blown off the Coaſt, is ſafe arrived in Antigua.

From Virginia there is Advice, that two other Veſſels, alſo bound to New-York from Cork, have got in there, one of them in great Diſtreſs.

We learn from New-York, that Lord Loudon arrived there from Boſton on Sunday laſt, and was to ſet out for this City ſome time this Week.

The Roſs, Captain Sayres, is arrived here from Dublin.

The Snow Chance, Captain Lawrence, mentioned in our laſt to be overſet by the Ice, is ſince brought up to Town, in order to refit.

[*For Boſton and New-York News, &c. ſee the next Page.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Sarah and Katherine, Wm. Condy, from St. Kitts.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Hannah, William Douglas, for Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Sally, Joſeph Adlam, for Barbados.
Ship St. George, Gilbert Falconer, for Jamaica.
-----Iſabella Maria, William Cuzzins, for Ditto.
Brig Friendſhip, Daniel Rees, for Newry.
Schooner Elizabeth and Mary, George Carew, for Dublin.
Ship Delahanty, James Blair, for Belfaſt.

CLEARED.

Ship Friendſhip, James Bremer, to Jamaica.
Brig Hannah, Nathaniel Donnell, to Dublin.
Sloop William & Sarah, Chriſtopher Sinnot, to New-York.
Brig Jane, James Roſs, to St. Kitts.
-----Sally, Joſeph Adlam, to Barbados.
Ship Southall, Thomas Rodgers, to Ditto.
-----Hope, William Cunningham, to Ditto.

LENT ſome Time ago, the *Firſt* Volume of the *American Magazine*, and *Hiſtorical Chronicle*, for the Year 1746, *Octavo*: Printed in *Boſton, New-England*, and neatly bound, gilt and lettered. The perſon who has the ſame is deſired to return it to the owner, or to leave it at the Houſe of the Printer hereof.

Philadelphia, February 24. 1757.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Whiteland, Cheſter county, on the tenth day of this inſtant February, a Welſh ſervant man, named Lewellin Williams, but may change his name, about 35 years of age, of middle ſtature, well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, and wears his own hair: Had on when he went away, an old green waiſtcoat, patched with brown cloth on the ſleeves, and another waiſtcoat of white home made corded linen, old black leather breeches, with flat metal buttons on both jackets and breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with large braſs buckles, a coarſe homeſpun ſhirt, and a new felt hat. He ſerved a ſervitude in this country ſome years ago, and was in the late wars; can ſpeak good Engliſh and French, is very talkative, and addicted to lying. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS BOWEN.

Lately imported from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

HUMPHREY ROBINSON,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, and oppoſite to Mr. William Callender's, very cheap for ready money, or three months credit, the following goods, viz.

YARD wide Iriſh linens, ſuperfine ſilk ginghams, ſtriped ditto, cotton hollands, white jeans, pillow ſuſtians, ſilk and muſlin handkerchiefs, Scots ditto, printed linen ditto, 3 qr. linen checks, yard, 3 eights, and 6 qr. cotton ditto, Turkey prad, 6 qr. 6 qr. and half, 7 qr. and 8 qr. bed ticks, ſilk and worſted plad, fine floretta, fine worſted diamond, fine crimſon Huſſars ſhag, fine drab hair and ſcarlet ſhapes, barragons, black and drab cotton thickſets, printed linen and cotton gowns, counterpanes, quality binding, worm, crimſon, waſh and roſe bed lace, Turkey and ſcarlet gartering, men and womens plain worſted hoſe, mens ribbed ditto, dark and light ground chints, a neat aſſortment of figured and plain ribbons, ſilk and firret laces, a neat aſſortment of womens fans, womens ſhoes, Morocco ditto, &c. &c. Tbe.

Wanted on the firſt Day of May next,

A SINGLE man, that is a good miller; alſo a good foreman baker, who being well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Kingſbury, near Trenton, or Doctor Peter Sonmans, in Philadelphia. ¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, junior.

DEerted from ſerjeant Dover, of the 48th regiment of foot, on the 18th inſt. between the White Horſe and the Buck, on Great Coneſtogoe road, the following men, viz. *George Stricklifts*, five feet five inches high, 28 years of age, of pale complexion, dark hair, had on, a dark brown jacket, with braſs buttons, a labourer.

Frederick Quinnor, five feet four inches and a half high, 24 years of age, of a pale complection, has dark hair, a light coat, and a large hat, by trade a butcher.

Jacob Grove, five feet ſeven inches high, 27 years of age, freſh complexion, has lank hair, and light clothes.

Alſo deſerted on Sunday the 20th, in Philadelphia, *Jacob Harwick*, by trade a baker, inliſted at Lancaſter, five feet eight inches high, about 44 years of age, well made, has dark hair, dark brown coat, with braſs buttons, black beard, and black buckſkin breeches.

Whoever ſecures all or either of ſaid Deſerters in any of his Majeſty's goals in North-America, and cauſes them to be ſent to the aboveſaid regiment, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Sterling, for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by *James Dover*, ſerjeant under the command of Capt. *Henry Moore*, of ſaid regiment, or by ſaid Captain.

N. B. Jacob Harwick offered to enliſt in the Royal Americans.

WHEREAS Mary, the wife of John Richey, mariner, has run him in debt, and otherwiſe miſbehaved herſelf; Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, for I will pay no debts by her contracted after the date hereof. Witneſs my hand, JOHN RICHEY.

February 24. 1757. ¶

To be SOLD,

A DUTCH ſervant girl's time, who has two years and eight months to ſerve, fit for town or country buſineſs. Enquire of William Clampffer, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting on Monday, the 28th of this inſtant February, preciſely at Six o' Clock in the Evening, at the Maſon's Lodge, in Lodge Alley, in Second-ſtreet. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary.

TO be ſold, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near the Academy, with a two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen thereon; the lot is 20 feet front, and 132 feet deep, the houſe, including an alley, 20 feet front, and 18 feet back, or thereabouts, the kitchen 14 feet back, the whole clear of ground rent, and the title deeds on record. The ſale to be made (in truſt for the uſe of the ſurviving heirs of John Price, deceaſed) by MATTHIAS KEEN, and JOSEPH WATKINS. ¶

To be LETT,

A Tenyard, in the northern liberties, together with a dwelling-houſe, mill-houſe, beam-houſe, and ſome other ſmall buildings, on a lot bounded by the great road to Germantown and Frankford, and by another road to Kenſington, &c. and eaſterly by a creek, navigable for flats, ſhallops, &c. the front being wharffed along the creek ſide above 80 feet; the water-pool near the creek, having a communication therewith by a trunk below, may be filled or emptied with eaſe; the mill, pits, and other conveniences, in tolerable order; may be ſeen by applying to JOSEPH WATKINS, in Philadelphia.---Of whom may be had ſeaſoned boards and ſcantlings of divers kinds and ſizes; and alſo carpenters and joiners planes, of moſt ſorts, made and ſold by ſaid Watkins. ¶

Juſt imported in the ſhip Carolina, Captain Meſnard, from London, and to be ſold cheap, by

HENRY STEEL,

At Rebecca Steel's, in Second-ſtreet,

LONG lawns, tandems, calicoes, nankeens, Perſians, taffeties, ſilk romals, linens of ſeveral ſorts, and ſundry other Goods. ⊕ So. Tbe.

BOSTON, February 7.

Last Monday Evening the Ship King George, a Privateer belonging to this Place, compleatly fitted and mann'd, in coming to sail from Nantasket Road to proceed on her Cruize, unfortunately ran upon some Rocks, not far distant from the Shore; and 'tis said, she is since stove all to Pieces, and some Part of the Provisions and Stores lost; but the Mens Lives saved.

Capt. Hopkins, in a Privateer belonging to Providence, in Rhode-Island Government, has taken and sent in there a French Snow of 150 Tons, laden with Wine, Oyl, and Bale Goods, said to very valuable.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

Last Monday Night Captain Budden arrived here in 6 Weeks from Honduras-Bay, where he left the Captains Wilson, Lash and Lewis, of this Port; Captains Robinson and Clark of Rhode-Island; and the Captains M'Carty and Gallop, of Boston: He sailed in Company with Captain Wright for Rhode-Island; and the Captains Morris and Lawrence of this Port, sailed 10 Days before him.

Captain Budden, on the Passage home, saw a large Sloop ashore to the Eastward of the Matanzas.

The same Night Captain Sarly arrived here from the Bay also; but sailed before Captain Budden: On the 27th of December, he spoke with the Privateer Schooner Peggy, Richard Haddon Commander, of this Port, who then had in Company with him a large French Brig, which he had taken some Time before, bound from Mississippi, for St. Domingo, with Lumber, which he intended to carry down to Jamaica. On the 7th of December, Capt. Haddon took a French Schooner off the East End of Cuba, with some Spaniards and Irish on board; the Vessel being of little Value he gave her to the Prisoners, first taking out 6000 Pieces of 8 and some Gold, with a few great Guns and small Arms.

The Snow Belvedira, Captain Lampart, from Drogheda for this Port, was taken on the 7th of November last, by a French Privateer, and carried into Morlaix.

Tuesday Afternoon Captain Turner arrived here from Cork.

The same Day Captain Lace arrived here in 10 Weeks from Liverpool, who on the 24th of January, in Latitude 44, spoke with a Brig from Piscataqua bound for Barbados, the Master whereof informed him, that three Days before he met with a New-York Privateer going into Bermuda for Guns, having lost all she had some Time before in a Gale of Wind.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York, dated December 23, 1756.

"Ten Regiments more are ordered for America, who are to embark in February; Rear Admiral Norris and Commodore Holmes, are, 'tis said, to have the Command of a Fleet destined for America;---the French Privateers have taken several of our Merchantmen lately, as we have also done of theirs; the brave Admiral Hawke is expected every Day from Gibraltar; and Mr. Byng is gone down to Portsmouth, under a Guard of a Troop of Horse, in order to take his Trial, and we hope, notwithstanding the Pains taken to white-wash him, he will meet with his Deserts;--his Prussian Majesty was at Dresden the 22d of November; and we hear that Count Brown had recalled the Hussars that he detached in order to harrass the Rear of the Prussian Army, on Account of the Severity of the Weather."

In a sudden Gust of Wind and Snow we had here on Friday Night last, the Ferry-Boat crossing the North River to Wchawk, unfortunately fill'd, about Midway over, but not sinking, and none being on board but the Ferry-Man, he supported himself on the Forecastle, till she drove down to Copesey Battery, when he was happily taken up by some of the Inhabitants, who put out in the Storm to his Relief. And,

The same Evening, the Cook of the Earl of Leicester Packet-Boat, as he was going on board, unfortunately fell in between her and another vessel, and was drowned.

A Letter from Captain Pell, late Commander of the Privateer Brig Mary, of this Port, dated at Philadelphia, February 3, 1757, to the Owners here.

"---I cruized to the Northward and Eastward of Bermuda, and on the 20th of December, in the Latitude of Bermuda, 20 Degrees Eastward, about nine o'Clock in the Morning, we saw a Sail to the Westward, to which we gave Chace, judging her to be a French Merchantman; but finding, when we came near her, that she steered towards us, we thought it no longer prudent to chace her, so concluded to put the Vessel about, and get to Windward of her, if possible, that we might the more readily discover her Force: But the Wind blowing fresh, the other Vessel out sailed us, came up, and fired over us several Times. We then try'd our Vessel from the Wind, and got all our small Sails set; but to no Purpose, as at length she overhawl'd us, and we were obliged to strike, after receiving Thirty Shot from her. She proved a large French Frigate, called the Zephyr, of 30 Guns, *viz.* eight 12 Pounders, and Twenty-two 9 Pounders, and carried 400 Men, commanded by Letutch Treveal, and bound from Martineco to Rochfort. On the 26th Day of December, in Lat. 41 N. Long. 45. W. the Frigate fell in with a large English Ship, bound to New-York, from Cork, in great Distress, having lost her Fore and Main Masts 5 Days before. In this Condition she was made a Prize of, and I ransomed her for 500 l. Sterling; and with her am safe arrived in this Harbour."

To be SOLD,

At the late Dwelling house of LEWIS EVANS, deceased, in Arch-street, Philadelphia,

HIS General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America. Likewise a few Pamphlets, viz. an Analysis of the Map, and a Letter, representing the Impropriety of sending Forces to Virginia, &c.

Note, Some of the Letters and Analysis are stitched up together, with the Map folded in them; and some of the Maps may be had printed upon Silk.

Also at the same place may be had, Fry and Jefferson's Map of Virginia and Maryland, and Douglas's Map of New-England, each on four Sheets of Writing Imperial Paper.

*** A few of the above Maps, &c. may be had at the New-Printing Office.

FOUND at the Reverend Mr. William Currie's, in the Valley, a small bundle of thimbles, supposed to be dropt by some pedlar. The owner proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertisement, may have them again, by applying to MARGARET CURRIE.

February 15, 1757.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Man, that has had the small pox. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe woman, about 24 years of age; she can spin, and do most sorts of drudgery work. Also a male child. Both have had the small-pox. Enquire of Elizabeth Thomas in Pine street, nearly opposite the New Meeting-house. ¶

TO be sold by ASHER MOTT, of Philadelphia, a tract of land, situated at the head of Indian River, on the borders of Maryland, containing 544 acres, on which is a good dwelling-house, good well, and a very good orchard, of about 150 fruit trees, of sundry sorts; also a new saw-mill, built to cut 36 feet; the land is well timbered for use of said mill, and is within two miles and a half of a navigable landing on the aforesaid River. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to Asher Mott, in Philadelphia, or to Benjamin Stockly, Esq; in Sussex county, near the premises, who has a power to sell the same, and make a good title. ⊖ 5s. Tbetf.

TO be sold, by publick vendue, on the tenth of March next, a plantation, containing about 145 acres of good land, situated near Newtown Creek, on Delaware, about two miles from Philadelphia, opposite the Fort. There is on the place a dwelling-house, orchard, barn and stable. Sixteen acres of meadow are already made, and more may be made. It is well watered and timbered. The purchaser, on paying Three Hundred Pounds down, may have credit for the remainder, giving good security if required. The title is indisputable. The sale to be held on the premises, and to begin at ten a clock, where due attendance will be given by JAMES POWELL.

N. B. There will be sold at the same time and place, a cart and geers, a boat, horses, and cows. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, about two a clock in the afternoon, on the 12th day of March next, at the house of John Strickland, in Southampton, Bucks county, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, with a water grist mill, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by land of John Brooks, John Lathem, Abraham Hardin, and Thomas Hilbourn, containing 78 acres, being late the estate of George Shaw, taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Randall, and others, by

¶ BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, sheriff.

CHOICE MADEIRA WINE, to be sold by WILLIAM BARD, by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter-Cask. Tbetf.

Just imported from London, in the Hope, Capt. Bolitho, and to be sold by

RICHARD FOOTMAN, and COMPANY,

At their store in Water street, the second door below Arch-street,

COARSE, middling and fine drab, blue, black and scarlet broadcloths, blue and red strouds, bearskins, plain and napt duffils, white swanskin bays, blue, red, brown and green halfthicks, drab plains, forest cloths, German serges, plain and corded druggets, serge denims, royal ribs, white and striped linseys, embossed serges, white, red and scarlet flannels, white yd. wd. bays, black, blue and scarlet ever astings, rose blankets, brown and white buckrams, check'd and plain camblets, silk ditto, half yard and yard wide worsted damasks, check'd and plain Venetian poplins, plain and masqueraded camblettees, yd. wd. lovers knots, worsted cords and garrets, black bombazeens, blue, green and black single alopeens, French cord, stay braid and galoon, silk and hair flat buttons and twist, thread, cotton, garret and silk laces, worsted, cotton and silk caps, cotton tapes, bed bunts, eleven nail, 3 quarter, 7-eighth, yard wide and 6 quarter linen and cotton checks, pins and needles, white Scots and coloured threads, best baladine sewing silks of all colours, white, green, blue, pink, and cloth coloured durants and tammies, paduasoy, taffety and figured ribbons, silk handkerchiefs, womens black velvet, worsted and thread hose, horn, mould and wire shirt and waistcoat buttons, broad and narrow quality bindings, 2d, 4d, and 6d. garrets, cambricks, long lawns, manege hollands, duroys letter'd gartering, Holman's ink-powder, writing-paper, half yard black, blue green and bluish persians, worsted and hair shags, blue, black and cloth coloured shaloons, plain and striped calimancoes, flowered and brocaded worsted sattins, brocaded tobines, striped and crimson half yard thread sattins, black alamodes, half ell and 3 qr. black, pink, blue, green and cloth colour'd mantuas, half ell and 3 qr. black ducapes and paduasoys, blue, green and white English damasks, felt and castor hats, white jeans, coloured jeans and pillow fustians, white figured demities, Dilworth's spelling-books, cotton gowns, cherriderries, cotton velvet shapes, black and drab cotton velvets, striped cotton hollands, floor and bedside carpets, pictures of old Hendrick, looking-glasses, sundry tin ware, sadlery, cutlary, ironmongery, coffee, &c. &c. &c. Tbetf.

To be SOLD,

BY the subscriber, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on Neshaminey creek, four miles above the ferry, and nineteen miles from Philadelphia, one of the best watered mills on the continent, on a pleasant healthy situation, with all necessary conveniences, chiefly new, as thoroughfare floodgates and dam, new mill-house and new husk, four floors, the two middle ones doubled, two pair of exceeding good mill stones, one of which is cullens, two screens, which the wheat goes through before it is ground, and will dispatch work and make as much merchantable flour out of 1000 bushels of wheat as any mill; a good well finished stone house and kitchen, with 5 fire-places, two good dry cellars under the house, a piaza along the whole front of the house and kitchen, and one end of the house; a framed cooper's shop, bran-house, waggon-house, cart-house, shaise-house, stables, barracks, and several other buildings; a very suitable place for a store and tavern, and tradesmen, such as a smith, shoemaker, taylor, cooper, &c. and is as nigh a way from Philadelphia to Trenton, as any made use of, and in a very good part of the country for wheat; between 70 and 80 acres of very good land, 30 of which is cleared, some part choice meadow, and produces 15 tons of the best hay yearly without dung, a young orchard, grafted fruit, that bears, the remainder very good woodland, all bounded on Neshaminy creek, and in good repair, two miles from the landing belonging to the premises, with a frame store-house, with a granary at one end that will contain 600 bushels of wheat, and a wharff, where a shallop can lie along side with 1000 bushels of wheat, and often comes from, and goes to, the above city in one tide. Also a good flat, decked and rigged, with a mast and sail, which hoists flour in and out, and carries between 4 and 500 bushels of wheat. Likewise servants and Negroes, by trade coopers, a carter, and miller; a waggon, cart, geares and horses. And also fifty-two acres and a half of good land, one mile from said mill, with a new dwelling-house, 30 acres cleared, the remainder good swamp woodland, well timbered. Any person that inclines to purchase part or the whole, is invited to view the premises, where they shall be kindly received, and know the terms. STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

N. B. Fish enough may be caught on the premises to supply many families. Tbc.

Imported by the Captains Bolitho and Duncan, from London, by

WILLIAM MORRIS, junior,

And to be sold at his store, next door to Joseph Saunders, in Water-street,

BLankets, rugs, kerseys, plains, superfine and fine broadcloths, napt coating, white flannel, striped linseys, womens short cloaks, an assortment of worsted and yarn hose, muffatees, worsted and silk caps, fine and superfine camblets, damasks, tammies, superfine durants, everlastings, sampler canvas, slacks and cruels, calimancoes, yd. wd. florettas, corded poplins, nonpareil, shaloons, checks, womens black horse-hair hats, chipt hats, small looking-glasses, a variety of pins, writing-paper, silk and hair twist, mohair cord, flat death head buttons, Barcelona handkerchiefs, children morocco pumps, Whitechapel needles, horn combs, ivory ditto, japanned snuff boxes, plate fashioned coat and breast buttons, an assortment of shoe and knee-buckles, pattern sleeve-buttons, a variety of ivory, bone and buck handled knives and forks, scissars, shears, pistol cap'd knives, penknives, &c. small bar lead, duck, swan and goose shot, ozenbrigs, princes linen, tandem double silesias, single silesias, pistol lawns, German whited long lawns, white and brown buckrams, yd. wd. and 7-eighths tandem garlix, fringed diaper table-cloths, Flanders bed ticks, coloured Scots handkerchiefs, demy cambricks, patches of cambricks, clear lawns, printed calicoes, purple ground printed cottons, printed linens, blue and white pin work, 6 qr. cossacs, 7-eights and yd. wd. Irish linens, diapers, 9-eighths wide Russia sheeting, 9-eighths wide Irish ditto, 9-eighths wide Irish dowlas, flaxen Russia linen, 3 qr. yd. wd. yd. and 3-eighths linen check, 7-8ths and yd. wd. cotton ditto, dy'd thicksets, cotton velvets, corded demity, yd. wd. flowered ditto, blue and mixed cotton romals, new and lungee romals, bordered bandanoes, black persian taffeties, china taffeties, narrow pretties, Dutch tape, diaper tape, coloured and thread tapes, bobbin, mens tann'd sattin stitch'd top gloves, coloured, green and purple sattin ditto, womens crimson sattin gloves, ditto mittens, womens Bath lamb mittens, coloured ditto, glazed coloured lamb mittens, lutestring silk handkerchiefs, white persians, black 10 penny single ribbons, black 8d. paduasoy ditto, black and white 8d. sattin ditto, 6d and 4d. garrits, 3 yard silk laces, stay cords, braids, galoons, cloth, light and crow coloured sewing silks, gartering sorted, narrow shoe quality, London and white stay quality, coloured thread sorted, Scots thread sorted, superfine broad white russel, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, green tea, watches, &c.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, upon Ancocus-creek, containing about 197 acres; there is on it a good dwelling house, and a good stone cellar under it; likewise a good barn and stables, and a well of very good water; also a good orchard; there are 25 acres of meadow, well banked in; it lies two miles from the creek's mouth; situate in Chester township, Burlington county, and bounded by land of Matthew and William Allen, near the ferry, on the creek. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the said place may have further information by applying to the subscriber, living at Thomas Willard's, in Waterford, West New-Jersey.

† SAMUEL PARR.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1757.

This is to give NOTICE, that

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,

WHO lately kept the Sign of Admiral Warren, in Arch-street, is now removed to the Sign of the Indian Queen, the Corner of Fourth-street, in Market-street; where all Gentlemen, Travellers, and others, may depend upon the kindest Entertainment from their most obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

THESE are to inform John, Robert, and Moses Molegans, who came from Ireland, out of the county of Armagh, sons of John Molegan, that they have a Legacy left them by one Thomas M'Keterick, and by applying to Hugh M'Collom, executor, living at Freehold, in Monmouth county, East-Jersey, they may be further informed. ¶

To be SOLD by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

At his house in Arch-street, opposite Moravian Alley, and at his store, on the north-side of Market-street wharff,

CHOICE bohea tea by the chest or dozen; coffee by the cask or dozen; muscovado and refined powered sugars by the hogshead, barrel or hundred.

New-York, January 29, 1757.

STOLEN,

OUT of the house of Mr. Jacob Franks, some time last Sunday night, two pair of silver candlesticks, with the cypher of J. A. F. on the foot, and the mark B. R. the maker's name, on the bottom, weight of each candlestick about 20 ounces; a large chased salver, about 49 oz. one scolloped plain ditto, about 38 oz. a round plain waiter, with the arms of the late Sir Peter Warren, engraved on the middle, of about 16 oz. a chased coffee-pot, about 20 oz. and a chased tea-pot of about 18 oz. All the above being Sterling plate, have lion stamps on the bottom. --Whoever discovers the person who committed the above robbery, shall have TWENTY PISTOLES reward; and if offered to be sold, or pawned, the person who stops it, shall have the same reward.

DESERTED from a recruiting Party of one of his Majesty's independent companies of foot, at the Cross-roads, in New-London township, Solomon M'Creary, by trade a weaver, born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches and a half high, brown complexion, dark brown bushey hair, grey eyes, thin visage, a little marked with the small-pox, a scar and small pit or dimple on his left cheek. Whoever apprehends said deserter, and brings him to Lieutenant Colquhoun, at the Cross-roads, or to the company's quarters, in New-Castle, shall receive Twenty Shillings Sterling reward.

N. B. All Persons who shall harbour, conceal, or assist said deserter, shall forfeit Five Pounds Sterling, one moiety of which penalty to be paid to the informer, provided said deserter be apprehended according to the act of parliament. ¶

Philadelphia, February 7, 1757.

DESERTED a few days ago from his Majesty's service, at Bordentown, in West New-Jersey, a soldier, named Thomas Campbell, about 18 years of age, five feet three inches and an half high, has brown hair and face, and pretty much marked with the small-pox: Had on when he went away, a red coat turned up with blue, a red jacket, and leather breeches: He stole and took with him, a good brown coat, which is too big for him, a black mare about 13 hands high, branded I E. and has a white spot on the fore part of her body; also a saddle, covered with black leather. The said deserter belongs to Capt. Herbert's company, in the fourth battalion of his Majesty's 62d regiment of foot, called the Royal Americans. Whoever apprehends the said deserter, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be had again, shall receive Two Pistoles reward, paid by said Capt. Herbert, at Bordentown, or Lieutenant Mackay, at the widow Ulrick's, in Second-street, near the George tavern. ‡

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]